The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 388. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED......£2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED...1 6 0} DUBLIN, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been made in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, for a short Series of Italian Operas, upon an unprecedented scale, combining the two Companies of her Majesty's Theatre and the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, forming an *ensemble* of the most eminent artistes in Europe. The series will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

Madame Grisi, Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Madame Viardot, Mdlle. Vaneri, Mdlle. Sadlazek, Madame Dill'Anese, Madame Rita, Madame Titiens, &c., and &c.

Signor Mario, Signor Volpini, Signor Graziani, Signor Gassier, Signor Fallar, Signor Castelli, Signor Kini, Signor Chierici, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profondo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c., &c.

Soggeritore, Signor Operti.

The Repertoire will include several novelties.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianeri. Leader—Mr. Levy.

Further particulars will be duly announced.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Eighth appearance of Miss EMILY WYNDHAM and Mr. CHARLES YOUNG.

Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.

On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JULY 31, the performances will commence with the celebrated Drama, entitled

THE RAG-PICKER OF PARIS AND THE DRESSMAKER OF ST. ANTOINE.

Date 1760.

Pierre Garouse, alias Baron Hoffman - Mr. H. Vivash.
Old Daddy Jean - Mr. H. Webb.
Marie Didier - Miss Annie Parker.

After which, the new Burlesque, by C. F. Burrand, Esq., entitled DIDO.

Dido - Mr. Charles Young.
Æneas - Miss Emily Wyndham.
Anna - Mrs. H. Webb.

A New Grand Necromantic Ballet D'Action, arranged by Herr Deulin, entitled the VAMPIRE FIEND.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce, entitled A LADY AND GENTLEMAN IN DIFFICULTIES.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

Sole Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY.
Managing Director—Mr. R. Fraser.

On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, July 31, and during the week, the performances will commence at seven o'clock, with a Grand Promenade, at which the Brass Band of the Establishment will attend, followed by Sports at the Lake—Race in Wash Tubs, Walking the Greasy Pole, amusing Blindfold Race with Wheelbarrows.

Mr. Huline will appear in his astonishing Performances on an Empty Barrel, which he will propel down a steep incline, solely with the action of his feet, together with other extraordinary feats of dexterity and adhesion.

Re-engagement of the Popular Marionettes.

First appearance of Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, in selections from his amusing Entertainment entitled "Begone, Dull Care."

A new Terpsichorean Divertissement, in which Mr. Huline and Mdlle. Martinez will appear, assisted by Miss Latto, and a Corps de Ballet, concluding each evening with a grand display of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.

Admission to the Gardens, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d.

Gates Open at 7 o'clock.

CRESCENT CLUB.

FOOT RACES and Display of Fireworks, at MARINO CRESCENT, Clontarf, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 1, 1860, at six o'clock (weather permitting). A Band will attend.

1st Race—Flat Race—For Boys not exceeding Twelve years of age. Distance Two Hundred Yards.
2nd—Flat Race—For Boys not exceeding Eight years of age. Distance Two Hundred Yards.
3rd—Hurdle Race—For Youths not exceeding Sixteen years of age. Distance Four Hundred Yards.
4th—Flat Race—For Youths not exceeding Fourteen years of age. Distance Six Hundred Yards.
5th—Hurdle Race—For Young gentlemen not exceeding Twenty years of age. Distance Six Hundred Yards.
6th—Flat Race—Open to all the previous Starters (with the exception of the winners). Distance Eight Hundred Yards.

To conclude with a DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,

By Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, Pyrotechnist, Grafton-street.

The Prize in each Race to be regulated according to the number of entries. The Judge's decision to be final.

(By order of committee)
J. J. WILSON, Honorary Secretary.

Committee Rooms, 18, Marino Crescent, July 24th, 1860.

LOST, on Sunday Evening last, a BUNCH OF KEYS, between Marine-terrace and the East Pier, Kingstown.—The finder will much oblige by having them left with the House Steward, Royal St. George's Yacht Club. If found by a poor person, a Reward of 5s. will be given.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

We, the undersigned, request your Lordship may be pleased to convene a Public Meeting (on an early day) of the Shareholders, and others interested in the maintenance of a Postal, Passenger, and Commercial Packet Station between Galway and America, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to confirm the subsidy granted by Lord Derby's Government, and to adopt such other measures as may be deemed calculated to promote the prosperity of the Company, and to secure to the people of Ireland the advantages of this great National establishment;—

Dated this 24th day of July, 1860.

Michael Cheevers, High Sheriff Co Galway	Francis L Comyn, J P
... Gough, Foreman of Grand Jury, Co Galway	Ambrose Rush, J P
... Dunsandle	E ... Maunsell, J P
... Redington, Bart, D L, J P	Gustavus E C Hare, J P
... Blake, Furbough, D L, J P	Valentine Blake, J P, T C
... Kirwan, D L, J P	John F Blake, Galway
... Blake, J P	P M Lynch, Chairman of Commissioners
... Roche, Rye Hill, J P	F Blake Foster, J P
... Blake, J P	Joseph Roche & Co
... O'Flaherty, D L, J P	Edmund Concannon, J P
... Darcy, Castlepark, J P	John Reynolds, J P
... Seymour, J P	James Lambert, J P
... Lloyd Baggot, J P	John Gray, J P
... Daly, Castle Daly, J P	Jeremiah Dunne, J P
... Blake, J P	M'Birney, Collis, and Co
... Reade, J P	William Francis Greene
... Henry, J P	K C Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel
... Staunton, J P	John Connolly
... Persse	M Geoghegan, Lieut-Colonel
... Talbot, R M	M'Master and Co
... O'Hara, J P, Team	P M Gartlan
... Martin, D L, J P	Robert O'Brien
... Lambert, Castle Ellen, J P	Peter Aungier, J P
... French, D L, J P	Peter Grehan
... Bodkin, J P	J A Journeaux
... Blake, D L, J P	Wm Johnston
... Lynch, J P	Francis Johnston
... Joseph Blake, D L, J P	Daniel O'Brien, Smithfield
... Bodkin	Samuel Croker
... M Persse, J P	Joseph Andrews
... Codd, J P	Edward Fox
... Mackey, J P	Power and Reynolds
... and O Brien	Alexander Comyn and Co
... H Todhunter	John Donegan
... Stokes	Henry Downs
... Elliott	Page and John
W Lynch, J P, Foreman of the Grand Jury, Town of Galway	W G Du Bedat
... Morris, High Sheriff Town of Galway	Smith and Du Bedat
... Kelly, Newtown, Q C	J J Stephens and Son
... Kelly, Newtown, J P	T and W Fayle
... W Lambert, Aggard, J P	J Chambers and Son
... Redington, J P, Galway	Woodlock and O'Donnell
... O'Flaherty, J P	John Hescock
... Barrett, J P	Samuel Warren
... Somerville	Adam Woods and Co
... Morris, Recorder of Galway	James Birch Kennedy and Co
... Roe, D L, J P	Clowes and Woodhouse
... Reynolds, City Marshal	Arthur Andrews
... Hamilton, J P	G R Hardy, College-green
... Moylan, J P	Miller and Beatty
... Cassidy, J P	Lord Claremorris
... O'Gorman	Edmundson & Co
... Fitzpatrick	Scott, Spain, and Rooney
... M'Donnell & Co	Edward Fox and Co
... Hughes	John Rafferty
... Brangan	James S Byrne
... & Howe	John Kelly
... Nicholas J Lalor, T C	Richard Scott
	James Fagan, J P
	Patrick Ennis
	Samuel P Reddington

[Here follow several hundred signatures.]

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

The Grand Jury of the Town and County of the Town of Galway, assembled at Summer Assizes, respectfully and earnestly request your Lordship may be pleased to convene a Public Meeting of the Shareholders, and all others interested in the maintenance of a Postal, Passenger, and Commercial Packet Station at Galway, for the purpose of Petitioning Parliament to ratify the Subsidy already granted by a former Government, and to adopt such other measures as may be deemed conducive to the interests of this Company, as well as to the prosperity of the country in general.

(For Self and Fellows),
J. W. LYNCH, Foreman.

In compliance with the foregoing Requisitions, I hereby convene a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, Merchants, and all others interested in the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, to be held at the MANSION-HOUSE, DUBLIN, THIS DAY (TUESDAY), 31st July instant, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1860.

REDMOND CARROLL,
Lord Mayor of Dublin.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS'

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

Admission, One Shilling.

Family Tickets for Four Persons .... 2s. 0d.
Season Tickets .... 2s. 6d.
Catalogues Fourpence.

Admission in the Evening, at Seven o'clock, ONE PENNY.

(By order) B. MULRENIN, R.H.A. Secretary.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING.

In order chiefly to reach the Young Men in the City on that night, Saturday Evening Prayer Meetings have been held in the Hall for the last three months. Ministers and people of various denominations have freely conducted and engaged in them, and blessing has resulted to many.

But the expenses are beyond the collections; and it is felt that many persons, if aware of how the account stands, would be unwilling to allow the remainder wholly to fall upon one individual. It is as follows:—

Rent of Hall from April 21 to July 21, 1860	£31 10 0
Printing and advertising up to July 7	4 2 6
	£35 12 6
Amount of Collections from April 21 to July 7	9 7 0
	£26 5 6

Mr. Erson, 3, Henry-street, will receive any sum which kind friends may wish to contribute towards liquidating the expenses of this good cause.

The list of contributions will be published in a few days.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

DR. PALMER,

32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Raise—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by an Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

COUNCIL:

The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.St.P., Lord Lieutenant County Leitrim;
The Right Honourable the EARL OF LIMERICK;
The Right Honourable Viscount MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K.St.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery;
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK;
The Right Hon. Lord DUNSANY;
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin;
The Right Honourable Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart., D.L.;
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.;
Sir RICHARD DE BURGHO, Bart.;
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart., J.P.
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE;
Lieutenant-General PATTERSON, Colonel Commandant 60th Rifles;
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.;
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.;
Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT;
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.;
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L.;
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX;
CHARLES MONCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.;
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.;
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.;
J. W. CHAMBRE, Esq., J.P.;
JAMES P. HAMILTON, Esq.;
F. WALTER REDMOND, Esq., D.L., J.P.;
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT;
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.;
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.;
A. PUGH STEWART, Esq.;
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.;
JAMES MALLEY, Esq.

With power to add to their number.

WORKING COMMITTEE:

Captain KNOX,	JAS. P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
Captain ARMIT,	JAMES MALLEY, Esq.
Captain JONES, J.P.,	WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
Captain RATHBORNE,	EDWD. M. HODGSON, Esq.,
JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P.,	F. AUSTIN SUPPLE, Esq.,
JAMES H. MOORE, Esq.,	JAS. R. MILLINGTON, Esq.,
WALTER FITZSIMONS, Esq.,	HENRY M'ENIRY, Esq.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES E. MILLAR, Esq.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,	ROBERT M'ENIRY, Esq.,
GEO. MORANT, Jun., Esq., J.P.	JAMES J. MOORE, Esq.,
	ARTHUR W. LAWDER, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARY:

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

TREASURERS:

Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart.; ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.

HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, the Right Honourable Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P., has stated to COLONEL FRENCH, M.P. (one of the above Council), in conversation in the House of Commons, "*that if Irish Volunteer Corps are formed, he (the Minister for War) will not refuse to accept their services;*" whilst it is believed, from very good authority, "*that if the Irish People evince any strong desire to have the Volunteer Force,*" the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P., the CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND, "*will give all the facility in his power to carry out their wishes.*"

COLONEL FRENCH, M.P., has also announced his intention forthwith to introduce a Bill into the House of Commons, to correct any technical defect that may exist in the law regulating the Volunteer Corps in Ireland.

The Committee therefore rely on the earnest and energetic exertions of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country to complete this great National movement, which has but one common Loyal and Patriotic object, and is destined to unite in brotherhood Men of all Creeds and Politics.

The Committee continue to receive the names of Noblemen and Gentlemen to be added to the Council; and those desirous of enrolling as Members of the Corps will at once forward their names to the Honorary Secretary.

The Subscription of Effective Members is limited to £1 1s. per annum, with an Entrance Fee of £1 1s.

Donations and Subscriptions for furthering the movement will be received by the Treasurers.

The Committee meet every evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, for the Enrolment of Members for the intended ROYAL IRISH GUARDS, and DUBLIN RIFLE BRIGADE.

Dublin, 17th July, 1860.

ONE POUND REWARD.—Lost, on Saturday Evening, 28th July, between Leeson-street and Harcourt-street (by Adelaide-road) a SILVER GENEVA WATCH.—Apply to Mr. Meimer, Goldsmith, 89, Grafton-street.

HALF A GUINEA.—NOTICE.—HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS COMMENCED on 1st July.

NEWS-ROOM CIRCULATING LIBRARY and CHESS CLUB, open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.

The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works, not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries.

Additions are made *daily* of every new work of merit.

Subscribers are admitted on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.

TERMS—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.—Leslie's Autobiographical Recollections—Life of Sir Martin Archer Shee—Addresses by the Bishop of Oxford—Faraday's Lectures on Science—Kohl's Travels round Lake Superior—The Queens of Society—Freer's Henry the Fourth—Lewes' Physiology of Common Life. All the New Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.

(By order) C. T. CREGAN, Librarian and Secretary.

Dublin Library and News Room, D'Olier-street, July 13th, 1860.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN. AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.—The President of this Institution, the Earl of RODEN, having generously offered to contribute, in addition to the valuable aid already afforded by his Lordship, the sum of £50, provided the further sum of £200 be collected before September 1st, 1860, the Committee appeal to the Christian Public, with the earnest hope that this amount may, under God's blessing, be realised, and such effectual and indispensable assistance thus secured to an Institution the importance of which, as regards both the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Protestant Poor, is beyond dispute.

Contributions towards this object will be most thankfully received by the Chairman of the Finance Committee, GEORGE WOODS MAUNSELL, Esq.; by the Treasurer, JOHN WALSH, Esq.; by any member of the Committee; by the Hon. Secretary, Rev. C. S. STANFORD, D.D., and JOHN REID, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital, July, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and after TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 1st AUGUST, the Down Train now leaving Dublin at 10-30 a.m. will be despatched at 11 a.m., and the Down Train now leaving Dublin at 7-15 p.m. will be altered to 7-30 p.m.

The Up Train now leaving Galway at 1 p.m. will be altered to 12-30 p.m.

On SUNDAYS, the 10-30 a.m. Down Train will run as usual.

For further particulars, see the Company's Time Tables.

W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 23rd July, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

EXCURSION TRAIN TO GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, ROSCOMMON, MULLINGAR, &c.

A Special Excursion Train will be despatched from the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Half-past Nine o'clock, Morning, On MONDAY, 13th AUGUST, 1860, calling as follows:

Maynooth, about 10-15 Morning	Athlone, about 1-40 Afternoon.
Enfield " 10-45 "	Ballinasloe " 2-25 "
Mullingar " 12-0 Noon.	Athenry " 3-40 "
Moate " 1-0 Afternoon	

And arriving in Galway about Half-past Four o'clock, Longford about Two o'clock, Cavan about 2-45, and Roscommon about 3-10 Afternoon.

FARES:

	1st Class. s. d.	2nd Class. s. d.	3rd Class. s. d.
From Dublin			
To Mullingar, and Back	8 0	6 0	3 6
" Moate, do			
" Athlone, do			
" Longford do	10 0	8 0	5 0
" Cavan, do			
" Ballywillan, do			
" Roscommon, do	12 6	10 6	6 0
" Ballinasloe, do	12 6	10 6	6 0
" Athenry, do	15 6	12 6	7 6
" Galway, do			
From Maynooth or Enfield			
To Galway, and Back	14 6	11 6	6 6
From Longford, Cavan, or Ballywillan			
To Galway, and Back	14 0	10 0	6 0
From Mullingar			
To Galway, and Back	10 0	8 0	5 0
From Roscommon			
To Galway and Back	9 6	8 0	5 0
From Athlone or Moate			
To Galway and Back	7 6	6 0	4 0
From Ballinasloe			
To Galway and Back	5 6	4 0	3 0

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to class) on any day up to and including Monday, 27th August, 1860.

First-class passengers will be allowed 60lbs., and second and third-class passengers 40lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.

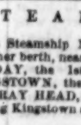
The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of passengers at the above fares.

N B.—Tickets not transferable.

Broadstone, Dublin, 25th July, 1860.

W. FORBES, Manager.

EMIGRATION.



TAPSCOTT'S Line of Superb Packets Sailing from LIVERPOOL Weekly, for NEW YORK, Monthly for PHILADELPHIA, and occasionally for NEW ORLEANS and QUEBEC, forwarding Passengers at the lowest rates to the interior parts of the UNITED STATES and CANADA.—Apply to

TAPSCOTT and CO., Liverpool; or, to ARTHUR D. POLLEN, Agent, 19, Eden-quay, Dublin.

STEAM EXCURSIONS

The Steamship Mars is intended (weather permitting) to sail from her berth, near the Royal Canal Bridge, North Wall, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, 1860, at 10 o'clock morning, for KINGSTOWN, thence by DALKEY SOUND, KILLINEY BAY, and BRAY HEAD, to WICKLOW HEAD, and back to Kingstown, leaving Kingstown at six o'clock evening, for Dublin.

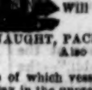
FARES.

	s.	D.
Between Dublin and Kingstown,	0	6
Excursion from Dublin and back,	2	6
" Kingstown and back,	2	0

Tickets will be issued at Carolin and Egan's Office, 20, Eden-quay; also on board, and at the Office, 46, North Wall.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.

THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Will despatch their New and Powerful Paddle Steamships

CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, and LEINSTER

Also their splendid screw steamer PRINCE ALBERT,

(Some of which vessels have made the passage from America to Galway in the unprecedentedly short space of 5 days some hours),

For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.,

From Galway:

Parana, for Boston	7th August.
Connaught, for New York	21st "
Leinster, for Boston	4th Sept.

☞ Passengers by Boston Vessels can go free to New York.

THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:—

To ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, or BOSTON—First-class, £20 10s.; £18 10s.; and £15 10s.; according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.

To NEW YORK—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £15 10s.; according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.

Children under 12 years of age; half-price. Infants, 10s., including stewards' fee and provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.

Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.

For freight or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF SLIGO.

GENTLEMEN,—Mr. Wynne having announced his intention of retiring from the representation of your borough, you will again have an opportunity of electing a Member to represent you in Parliament.

At the request of a numerous and influential body of electors I come forward on this occasion to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of your suffrages.

But I do not come among you as a stranger. Residing in your neighbourhood—possessed of property not only in your county but in your borough—I trust that I may not be considered as a stranger, but rather as a friend and fellow-townsman.

My political principles are so well known to you, that it is unnecessary for me to refer to them in detail; I can scarcely hope that they meet the approval of all, but at least it will be conceded that I entertain them from honest conviction, and have ever shown respect for the opinions of others.

In seeking the honour of being your representative, I have no personal or selfish object to attain. It is my good fortune to be identified by property with the interests of your borough; if your town does not prosper I must be a sufferer; if it thrives and flourishes I shall share in its prosperity.

This link of common interest unites me to you all, and I beg to assure you, that if you elect me as your representative, I shall always study to promote by every means in my power the prosperity of your borough, and the general welfare of its inhabitants.—I have the honour, to be gentlemen, your very faithful servant,

E. K. TENISON.

Sligo, July 27th, 1860.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER

In first condition for delivery,
In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO.
28, William-street, Dublin.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the discussion in the Bath-row Class, behind 27, Townsend-street, on Tuesday Evening, July 31, 1860, at Eight o'clock.

Subject—"How can Roman Catholics be saved? Whether only through faith in Christ, or through Sacraments, Saints, Scapulars, Medals, Works, Penances, Masses, Purgatory, and Priests?"—Eph. ii. 8, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

President—Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M.

God says—"By grace you are saved through faith; not of works, that no man may glory."—Eph. ii. 8, 9, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

"Not by works of justice which we have done, but according to His mercy he saved us."—Titus iii. 5, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

"Not according to our works, but according to His own purposes and grace."—2 Tim. i. 9, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Will Dr. Spratt's brown, or Canon Grimley's red, scapular save a soul from sin?

How were souls saved before scapulars were invented?

St. Paul says—"The just man liveth by faith."—Rom. i. 17. St. Peter says—"Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."—Acts, ii. 21, Dr. Cullen's Douay Bible. So wrote the Apostles. Does not Rome say—By the Sacraments and the help of the Blessed Virgin Mary? or by scapulars, brown or red?

Could St. Peter or St. Paul have supposed that the Blessed Virgin and the Saints were needed for salvation, when they both said, word for word, "Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved?"—Acts, ii. 21; Rom. x. 13, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Did St. Peter and Paul teach that forgiveness of sins came after confession by the priest's absolution, when the former said, "By His (Christ's) name all receive remission of sins who believe in him;" and the latter, "In him (Christ) every one that believeth is justified?"—Acts, x. 43, and xiii. 39, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Could either of those holy apostles have believed that the ministers of the Gospel are sacrificers, when neither of them ever calls Gospel ministers by such a name, and both call them presbyters or elders?

Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BAZAAR IN KINGSTOWN.

£1,600 IN PRIZES!

£100 Prize for the whole of the Roman Catholic Rule of Faith.—(See Note on 2 Tim. iii. 16, in Dr Cullen's Bible.)

£100 for the Traditions of the Church of Rome, if proved to be genuine, authentic, and divine.

£100 for the Unanimous Consent of the Fathers in their Interpretation of the Scriptures.

£100 to any Priest who can produce an Infallible Interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

£100 to any person who can prove where the Infallibility of the Church of Rome is to be found.

£100 for the best method of discovering the True Church without the exercise of Private Judgment.

£100 for any command of Christ or his Apostles forbidding the people to Read the Scriptures.

£100 for any command of Christ or his Apostles to adore the Host in the Mass, or to bow down to Pictures or Images in worship.

£100 for any command of Christ or his Apostles to ask the intercession of the Virgin Mary.

£100 for any command of Christ or his Apostles to ask the intercession of Angels or departed Saints.

£100 for any command of Christ or his Apostles to take away the Cup from the Laity in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

£100 for any command of Christ or his Apostles forbidding the Clergy to marry.

£100 for any passage of Scripture requiring us to believe the doctrine of Purgatory.

£100 for any command of Christ or his Apostles to say prayers in a language not understood by the people.

£100 for any passage of the New Testament where any minister of the Church of Christ on earth, as such, is called *hiereus*, or sacrificing priest.

£100 to any Roman Catholic, Pope, Bishop, or Priest, who can prove infallibly that he and all his predecessors up to the Apostles were duly ordained, or have ever rightly received or administered any true Sacrament, supposing the Roman doctrine of Intention to be true.

The above sums are offered in a spirit of kindliness and respect to Roman Catholics, to induce them to try for themselves, and to show that the priests pretend to what they cannot prove nor produce.

Apply for all particulars to the Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, at the Office of the Irish Church Missions, 12, D'Olier-street, Dublin, and the Mission-room, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.

An Appeal is made to the humane on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.

The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of their supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.

Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.

Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 3, Lower Baggot-street, and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.

CONTRIBUTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

Per Mr. Thomas Martin:—	£	s.	d.
Mr. John Brady, Builder	20	0	0
Mr Thomas Martin	10	0	0
Jonathan Henn, Esq	3	0	0
Henry Grattan, Esq	2	0	0
Mr Gilm...	1	0	0
Hon John Massy	1	0	0
Mr Joseph Brennan	1	0	0
Joseph Kane, Esq	1	0	0
Mr Thomas M'Evoy	1	0	0
Miss Murray	1	0	0
Miss Walsh	1	0	0
Mr Burke	1	0	0
Mr Wade	1	0	0
R J Parsons, Esq	0	10	0
Miss Trench	0	10	0
Miss E and Miss H Trench	0	15	0
Mrs Duffy	0	10	0
Mr Kirwan	0	10	0
A Gentleman from Harcourt terrace	0	10	0
Rev Mr Mulhall	0	10	0
F G Bashford, Esq	0	10	0
Messrs Boyd and Goodwin	0	10	0
Brett Smith, Esq	0	10	0
C Smith, Esq	0	5	0
Mrs Broderick	0	5	0
Mrs Williams	0	5	0
Mr Marchant	0	5	0
Miss Levey	0	5	0
Mr M'Mullen	0	5	0
Mrs Lynch	0	5	0
Mr Ford	0	5	0
Mrs Lawson	0	5	0
Mr Hughes	0	5	0
Sums under 5s	1	7	6
Mrs Kelly	0	5	0
Mrs Weldon Molony	0	10	0
Mrs Perry	0	10	0
Doctor Furlong	0	5	0
Per Mr. T. H. Carroll:—			
Messrs John Martin and Son	5	0	0
Thomas H Carroll	1	0	0
James Lawson Carroll	0	10	0
Mr Charles Hedgions	0	5	0
William Magee	0	5	0
Mr Harden	0	5	0
Small Sums	0	11	6
Per Mr. Anthony Wilson:—			
A S H	0	5	0
Mr George Cooke	0	10	0
Mr Anthony Wilson	0	10	0
The Dowager Countess of Desart	1	0	0
P D (Postage Stamps)	0	5	0
Mr Wright	0	5	0
Rev H R Poole	0	5	0
John Hopkins	0	5	0
Per Mr Thomas Waters:—			
The Rt Hon the Lord Chancellor	2	0	0
The Misses Tolekin	1	0	0
Mrs Blake	1	0	0
Charles Clancey, Esq	1	0	0
Messrs Gerty and Rorke	1	0	0
R J Greene, Esq	0	10	0
Mr Thomas Waters	0	10	0
A Furlong, Esq	0	10	0
Mr. Maley	0	10	0
D Carton, Esq	0	10	0
Doctor Daniell	0	5	0
A Lady	0	5	0
Mr L Farrell	0	5	0
Sums under 5s	0	12	0
Henry Tobin, Esq	0	5	0
Miss Keegan	0	5	0
M J Brady, Esq	0	10	0
Lady Franks	0	10	0

Education.

THE DUTIES OF MRS. J. TYTHE BOUNSALL'S Private Morning Class for the Daughters of Gentlemen will be resumed on MONDAY, AUGUST the 13th. Visitors to Kingstown are permitted to join the class for short periods.

References are required, and are kindly permitted to the parents of former pupils in England, and to the Rev. J. D. Smith, Kingstown.

Prospectuses may be obtained on application.

3, Bombay-terrace, Kingstown.

SLIGO ACADEMIC INSTITUTE

PRINCIPAL:
Rev. F. E. BARNES, A.M., Ex-Sch. T.C.D.

At the late July Entrance, Mr. ROLAND JONES, a pupil of this Institute, obtained sixth place, out of 87 candidates.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.

Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the several Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously for the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 76, KILDARE-STREET, by the Principal, W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Trial" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

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W. WOODS, B.A. OF TRINITY COLLEGE, PRINCIPAL.

Assisted by a First Honor-man in Classics, and a First Prizeman in Modern Languages, of the Dublin University.

Terms quarterly or monthly, to suit the convenience of Pupils leaving town in Summer.

No. 16, GRENVILLE-STREET, MOUNTJOY-SQUARE.

NO VACATIONS.

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PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.

Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, and all the branches of a first-rate Scientific and English Education are taught.

Scholars and Moderators of T.C.D. preside over the Classical and Scientific departments.

The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the immediate neighbourhood.

Prospectuses can be had on application.

Business will be resumed (D.V.) on the 6th of August, 1860.

N.B.—A first-rate Science Teacher is required.

KILKENNY COLLEGE.

Patrons, the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin.

Head Master, Rev Dr Browne, ex-Scholar T C D.

The following University honors and distinctions have been recently obtained by former pupils of Kilkenny College—viz., in Hilary Term:—

Mr Blundon—a first honor in Mathematics.
Mr Blundon—a second honor in Experimental Physics.
Mr Henry Stokes—a first honor in Mathematics.
Mr Henry Stokes—a second honor in Logics.
Mr Standish Waller—an honor in Mathematics.

TRINITY TERM.

Mr J J Browne (classical scholar)—a prize in Ecclesiastical History.
Mr J J Browne—first place in senior Divinity Class.
Mr Henry Stokes—a first honor in Logics; first of the first.
Mr Henry Stokes—an honor in Mathematics; first of the second.
Mr Standish Waller—an honor in Mathematics.
Mr Blundon—a Science Scholarship.

Five Fellowships, Scholarships in Classics and Science, and numerous honors and prizes, in every object of University education, attest that sound principles of general knowledge are successfully cultivated at Kilkenny College.

☞ Vacation will end on the 1st of August.

MISS RORKE'S ACADEMY, 111, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.

VACATION ENDS ON THE 31st OF JULY.

Miss RORKE is aided by several efficient Masters.

The study of the Sacred Scriptures forms a portion of each day's business. The mode of Teaching adopted in the School is directed to the cultivation of the understanding, and bears upon the moral and religious character, as well as on the manners and deportment of the Pupils.

REFERENCES:—

Rev. C.M. Fleury, D.D., Upper Leeson-street.
Rev. John Finlayson, Upper Baggot-street.
Rev. Thomas Twigg, Adelaide-terrace, Donnybrook-road.
Rev. Thomas Kingston, Ashfield House, Harold's Cross.
Robert Adams, Esq., M.D., Stephen's-green.
John Hatch Power, Esq., M.D., Harcourt-street.
Rev. John R. Darley, Rectory, Cootehill.
Rev. John A. Wall, Portarlington.
Rev. Robert Hogg, LL.D., The Vicarage, Randalstown.

Also to several Ladies, and to the Parents of the Pupils.

EDUCATION.—Miss M'Cron begs to remind the Parents and Guardians of her Pupils that School Business will be resumed (God willing) on MONDAY, the 6th AUGUST. As the arrangements connected with the various classes will be made on that day, Miss M'Cron would urge the great importance of a punctual attendance of the Young Ladies.

38, Rutland-square, North, July 24th, 1860.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,

16 & 17, Prince Edward-terrace, Blackrock.

Conducted by the Misses LEISHMAN.

Business will be resumed as usual (D.V.) on TUESDAY, AUGUST 7th.

DROGHEDA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

FOUNDED AND ENDOWED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ., A.D., 1669.

Head Master—Rev. Dr. GOSLETT.
Second Master—Rev. W. CHARTRES.

Scholarship, Fifth Place at Entrance, Prizes in French and German Entrance Composition Prize, and Honours in Classics and Science, have been recently obtained in the Dublin University by Pupils of the School.

Private apartments can be had in the Head or Second Master's houses, which offer special advantages.

In connection with the Establishment there is a Preparatory School, in which Pupils under nine years of age are received and prepared for the advanced School.

There are no extra charges for French, German, or Laundry; and in other respects the charges of the School will be found moderate.

Business of the School will be resumed 13th August. Report of the Midsummer Examinations to be had at Kelly's, 8, Grafton-street, and at Mr. Charles' Printing-office, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

At the recent Competitive Examination for Admission into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, commenced on the 30th ultimo, the following successful Candidates passed directly, and on first trial, from Mr. R. DE BURGH's Military Establishment, Harcourt-street, Dublin:—

Mr G C Bayley	5th Place.
Mr T Fraser	9th "
Mr H M Hayes	13th "
Mr R G Scott	17th "
Mr F B Knox	26th "
Mr C W E Murphy	32nd "
Mr C F B Grey	39th "
Mr W H Rathborne	41st "

At the Examination held in January, 1860, the following Gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr. De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—

Mr W J Galway,
Mr J L Morgan,
Mr R A Livesay,
Mr C Greer.

Mr. Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place) First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr Morgan 4,108 Marks, and the Fourteen Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics as a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone having been 2,555 and 2,110, respectively.

The 23rd Place was obtained by Mr J S Rothwell, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from September 1st, 1858, until November, 1859.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.

At the late Competitive Military Examination for admission into the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in MAY, 1860, the following gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—

Mr Lestock F Rolleau, Twelfth Place.
Mr Thomas R Disney, Twenty-fifth Place.

The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr A H Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.

At the Examination held in January, 1860, Mr. H. Hardinge (the only candidate direct from Mr. De Burgh's) obtained the SECOND PLACE.

DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

Since the 1st of February, 1860, the following gentlemen passed directly from Mr. De Burgh's:—

Mr A Clarke	Marks 3,334
Mr Yeo	3,805
Mr Meredyth	3,640
Mr Burton	3,140
Mr G Knox	2,715
Mr J Norman	2,290
Mr J Mansfield	
Mr F Hutchins	
Mr T Palmer	
Mr V Nugent	
Mr T Walker	

Mr. De Burgh's references to the Parents of present and former Pupils include the following:—The Right Hon the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon Joseph Napier; Ven the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake, C B; Colonel Knox, J P; Colonel Morgan, R A, Swansea.

N.B.—Business was resumed on the 19th inst.

No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, Dublin.

July 26th, 1860.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY SLIGO.—Excellent Residence, Garden and Offices, Furnished or Unfurnished, with or without eight acres of superior land, exclusive of plantations, situated an English mile from the sea; also an English mile from the post town of Enniscrone, where hot and cold baths can be had; and six miles from Ballina, county Mayo.—Apply to Captain PAGET, Greenwood Park, Crossmolina.

UPPER FITZWILLIAM-STREET.—To be Sold, subject to the moderate rent of £46 8s 1d, per Annum, or Let at a rent and fine, an elegant and commodious Residence in this fashionable locality. It contains study, diningroom, two drawingrooms, and five bedchambers, besides servants' apartments, water closet, and capital Basement storey, with a good rear and suitable offices attached, including stabling and coachhouse, in a lock-up Yard. For terms and further particulars apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

TO BE LET, a neat, comfortable House, No. 1, Muckross-terrace, Bushfield-avenue; rent, including taxes, 40 guineas per annum; the locality is salubrious and healthful, and the omnibus passes hourly; it contains four bedrooms, two sitting-rooms, water closet, kitchen, with range, coals, hard and soft water, pantrys, &c.—For further particulars apply at 74, South Great George's-street, Dublin.

HOUSE AND LAND.

To be Sold, the interest in the lease of about one Acre of prime Land, with a dwellinghouse, and stabling for twelve horses, carhouse, &c, on Stoney-road, near the Drogheda Railway, and opposite the North Strand Church, for an unexpired term of 53 years. Mrs. Tierney, on the premises, will show same.—Apply to E. HARTE, Solicitor, 19, Lower Gloucester-street.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, a Large and Commodious DWELLINGHOUSE, Furnished, situated in King-street, ATHLONE, well suited for a family residence, containing Drawing-room, Diningroom, Sittingroom, Parlour, and five Bedrooms, with Kitchen, Pantries, Cellars, and every other convenience.

There is a plentiful supply of good Water, and a large Garden, well stocked with fruit trees, in the rear of the premises.

For further particulars apply to Mr. A. PEACOCK, Petty Sessions Clerk, Athlone.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—Wanted, in Dublin or the immediate suburbs, for six or twelve months, with not less than eight rooms, besides servants' accommodation, kitchen, &c.; rent about £150 a year.—Address, stating particulars, post paid, "C. M. B.," General Post Office, Dublin.

Lodgings.

MONKSTOWN.—Apartments, newly Furnished, or the whole House to be Let; it faces the sea, and is close to Salthill Station.—Address, "Delta," 2, Brighton Vale, Monkstown, near Kingstown.

Auctions.

SALE OF PART OF BRAY COMMONS, (THIRD SALE.)

In the matter of the Bray Commons, Inclosure Act, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners acting in the above matter will, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next, at the hour of One o'clock in the Afternoon, at the COURT-HOUSE, BRAY, set up and SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the Fee and Inheritance of those parts of the Upper Common of Bray, as described and set out in lots on the Map of the said Common, prepared by the Commissioners, and numbered respectively from 1 to 8, from 60 to 67, from 74 to 76, and from 121 to 125, both inclusive.

Maps of the Commons, showing the lots for sale, may be inspected on application to Messrs. BRASSINGTON, and GALE, No. 8, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin, or at my office, Bray.

(By order)
J. L. DARCY, Clerk to the Commissioners.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1860.

HORSES.

SALES 8 A.M.—AUCTION MONTHLY.

SALE FOR UNRESERVED HORSES, VEHICLES, HARNESS, NEXT

☞ WEDNESDAY—WEDNESDAY—WEDNESDAY. 1st AUGUST, 1860.

The Royal Hibernian Horse Repository, Mary-street. AUCTION The Royal Hibernian Horse Repository, Mary-street.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT, 1st AUGUST, in conjunction with The Yearly Fair of St. MARGARET'S, at the ROYAL HIBERNIAN HORSE REPOSITORY, MARY-STREET, CARRIAGE MART—HARNESS ROOMS.

Now fully established through the Press in all quarters, thus securing a fair business Competition for all consignments, by the attendance of English, Scotch, Continental, and Home Buyers.

A. HENRY ANDERSON, Auctioneer, Proprietor of the Royal Hibernian Horse Repository.

£200—WANTED at 6 per Cent., only charge on Building Ground and House Property in Great Brunswick-street.—Apply to MOSSETT WORRELL, Solicitor, 43, Dame-street.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 34, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden) A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Tilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.

☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825—CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.

Head Office for Ireland—34 A, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.

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Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety.

Participating Policies for 1,000l., issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to 1,284l. 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.

FIRE.

Nearly the Largest Company in the World.

LIFE.

LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.

DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE YEARS*,

To Policies then in existence *two* entire years.

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With Agents in all the Principal Towns.

N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to

J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
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CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

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Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.

1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1859.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

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This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

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The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.

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As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.

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A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
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Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of innumerable eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.

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IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays great ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America, and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—Botanic Institute, Liverpool.

GREAT COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES, at the ROTUNDO GARDENS, on MONDAY next, August 6th, 1860. To be competed for by Gentlemen only, to be approved of by the Champion Competition Committee, under whose management the Games will be conducted. Winners of prizes at the above Champion meeting to be placed back at the discretion of the Judges. Two Silver Medals will be given for each of the following games:—160 Yards Flat Race, 300 Yards ditto, 400 Yards Hurdle Race, 600 Yards Flat Race; High Leaping, Vaulting with the Pole, Sack Race, distance 160 Yards: Two Races for Lads under 16 years of age, respectively, and a half mile Flat-Race to conclude. Open to all the large marts of Dublin, exclusively. Entrance to compete—Gentlemen, 2s; Lads, 1s. Entries to be made to J. J. D. LaTouche, Esq., by letter, directed Fitzwilliam-place, or to any of the Committee. All entries close on Friday next.

Grounds open at 5, and Games commence at 6 o'clock.

Admission—Promenade, 1s.; Back Ground, 6d.

A Band will attend. N.B.—Each Race will be started punctually.

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We respectfully invite Members of Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland to an inspection of a New Design of Volunteer—Uniform, just completed for one of the Rifle Corps now being embodied.

AMMARMANN, REID, & CO.,
ARMY TAILORS,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.

WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

FRENCH CLOCKS, IN GILT, BRONZE, MARBLE MARQUETERIE, &c., Duty Free.—My Wareroom over my Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with the most beautiful designs; being the largest and best selected stock of Shade and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered.

THOMAS BRUNKER,
Watchmaker, Jewellery and French Clock Wareroom,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
Diamonds and Plate purchased at highest price for Cash.

FIRST-CLASS CLOCKS.—We respectfully invite an inspection of our choice Stock of the above, comprising the Newest and most exquisite designs in Paris Gilt Shade Clocks, English Skeleton Clocks and Timepieces, Marble Clocks for the Study and Diningroom (with suitable Bronzes), Hall and Office Clocks, &c. These really superior Clocks have been made to our special order by the best Makers, on unusually favourable terms for ready money, and, as is our invariable rule, we have marked them for Sale at a most moderate profit.

We can give every guarantee for their correct timekeeping.

C. MARSH and CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

N.B.—Watch and Clock Repairs executed under our own inspection by the most skilful Workmen.

J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Old Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise consistent with strict integrity and bona fide dealings with the Public.

CHAMPAGNE LEMONADE, Manufactured by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

Music.

PIANO.—WANTED, a First-class Instrument, second-hand, with the modern improvements, for which a fair price will be given. An Improved or Grand Square preferred.—Address X. Piano," Irish Times Office, stating lowest price for cash.

PIANOFORTES. ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH and CO.,
13, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £4 0s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - £5 0s.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

The English Funds improved one-eighth to-day, but failed to communicate a similar tendency to our securities, which declined one-sixteenth, the market being very inactive and heavy in appearance.

Joint Stock Banks were not dealt in, but the nominal quotations were as follow:—Bank Stock, £235 to £236; Hibernians, buyers at last rate—no shares in the market;—Nationals and Provincials offered at the previous prices, and Royals inquired for at 26½, without eliciting offers to deal.

In Steam, Atlantics alone were negociated, the quotation being an advance of one-eighth for immediate delivery, and a further slight improvement for the Account. City of Dublin issue of 1836 were again in request at par, and British and Irish were on sale at an enhanced rate.

Connorrees monopolised the interest in the Mining market, being for the first time done without the recent dividend of 4½d.—the quotation being a slight decline on Saturday's price. Carysforts were in request at the previous price, and General Mines and Mining Company of Ireland were on sale.

Alliance Gas closed weakly at a reduction of one-eighth, and Patriotic Assurance and Grand Canal Stock were in demand at last prices in each case.

The Railway market was also characterised by inactivity. Dublin and Belfasts realised last price, but closed with sellers. Great Southern Stock slightly declined, and Midlands were offered at the price. There were offers to sell Cork and Bandons and Irish South Easterns. Cork and Passage were on sale at last price, with buyers at 10½. Of Dublin and Wicklows there were buyers at the previous rate, sellers at a fractional advance.

In Preference Shares the business was confined to Great Southern 4 per cent. Preference Stock, which scarcely realised Saturday's highest price, and Londonderry and Enniskillen 5 per cents., which were steady at an improvement of one-eighth. Cork and Bandon 5½ per cents. were offered at the previous price; the 6 per cents were inquired for. There were offers to buy Dublin and Drogheda 5 per cents. (marked No. 3), also of Dublin and Wicklow 6 per cents. at last rate. Dundalk and Enniskillens (Class A) were asked for at par, with sellers at a premium of 3s. 9d. Waterford and Limerick 6 per cents. were offered for sale at 10¾, buyers holding out for a decline of one-quarter.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—July 30.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols ..	93½
Ditto for new account, 8th August	92¾ ⅞
LOCAL DEBENTURES	
Ballast Office Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 8d	93½
City Debentures,	89½
Ditto New	82
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (Old) of £92 6s 2d	74½
BANKS.	
Royal Bank	27
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	6½ ⅝
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	21s 3d
RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western	114½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	52½
Dublin and Belfast Junction	44½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	99½
Londonderry and Enniskillen	
Do. New Halves, (1854) 5 per cent. pepetual.	12½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers Gas	9½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31th July. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	93½	—	93½ 93	—	93½ ⅜	—
Ditto for Account	—	—	—	93½	—	—
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ¾	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞ ¾	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞
Ditto for Account	—	92⅞ ⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞ ⅞
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—July 30.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	93½ ⅜
Account,	93⅝ ¾
New Threes,	93¼ ⅜
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ⅝
Account,	93¾
New Threes,	93⅜ ½
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ⅝
Account,	93¾
New Threes,	93⅜
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½ ⅝
Account,	93¾ ⅞
New Threes,	93⅜
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93½
Account,	93⅝ ¾
New Threes,	93⅜

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 1 4 2 prem.; Eastern Counties 57; Great Northern, 115½; Grand Trunks, 29; Great Western of Canada, 72½ 1½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 109½; London and North Western, 104½ ⅝; Midland Stock, 123½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 100½ 1; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½; Bank Stock, 229½; Caledonian, 94½; Turkish (new), 61; Great Western, 70¾ 1; Mexican, 21; North British, 64½; York, and North Midland, 85½ 4½; Great Northern 118; Great Northern A, 119; South Eastern, 87½ 8½; Account, 85½; Chester and Holyhead, 25½. Consols opened dull at 93½ ⅝ have improved to ½ ⅝, and are very firm in tone. Shares opened at about Saturday's rates have improved about ¼ per cent., and are in active demand at the advance. Canadians firm. French steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The funds opened steadily this morning, but were rather flat at the close on the reported refusal of the Porte to become a party to the proposed convention on the affairs of Syria. About £4,000 in bar gold was taken from the Bank to-day. The Railway market continues to improve. The preparations for the approaching settlement confirming the fact that the investments by the public during the present account are in excess of the immediate supply.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Saturday Evening.

The funds to-day were again flat, without further apparent cause than the competition of other securities. Consols declined one-eighth per cent. The only movement of interest in the Stock Exchange was again in British Railway securities, the rise in which has received a fresh impulse from the declaration of high dividends by the North Eastern Railway Company. The discount market was quiet, and the best bills were taken at one-fourth per cent. below the Bank minimum. Demand at the Bank very slack.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, JULY 30, 3-35 P.M.—Bourse has been accordingly dull. Rentes opened and closed at 68-30, or about the same as Saturday.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, JULY 30.—The supplies of stock are moderate. Prime beasts, sheep, lambs, and calves sold steadily at full prices, otherwise the trade is in a sluggish state at barely previous prices: Beef, 3s 6d to 5s 6d per 8 lbs; mutton, 3s 10d to 5s 6d; lamb, 5s 8d to 6s 8d; veal, 4s to 5s 6d; pork, 4s to 5s. Supply—Beasts, 4,200; foreign, 1,699; sheep and lambs, 24,600; foreign, 6,900; calves, 304; foreign, 230; pigs, 300.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JULY 30.—No 1, 51s 6d to 51s 9d; Mixed Nos, warrants, 52s 9d to 52s 10½d. No. 3, 51s 0d to 51s 6d Market quiet.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JULY 30.—(Horne's Report.—Supply of English wheat very small, holders ask last week's prices, at which it remains unsold. Foreign little looked after, and fully 1s cheaper to sell. Grinding barley 6d dearer; other kinds unaltered from Monday. Oats a good sale at 1s to 1s 6d cheaper than last week. Flour—dull sale, Norfolk at 40s 6d.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Supplies of foreign grain very heavy indeed; weather cold for season; wheat, English, in small supply, and prices very much as on last Monday; foreign held for some improvement; floating cargoes have gone off pretty well day by day at full rates; flour quite unaltered; Indian corn 1s lower for common sorts; barley rather cheaper; rye taken freely by distillers; beans and peas unaltered; oats, enormous supply, and common sorts 1s cheaper.

WOOL SALES, JULY 30.—With a full average number of home and foreign buyers in attendance, these sales have gone off with the usual amount of activity in the biddings, and previous rates have been fully maintained. The selling broker was Mr. P. Hughes.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 30.—10,000 bales sold, including 3,000 on speculation and export, with a steadier feeling.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 30.—Sugar market steady, but no sales of importance to report. Rum—A small lot of Surinam sold at 1s. 8d. proof gallon. Rice dull—about 5,000 bags old Moulmein sold at 9s. 6d., being rather easier. Saltpetre in good demand.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 30.—Sales—8,000 bales, no change; imports, 6,149; previously, 3,982 bales.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 30.—Firsts, 106s, seconds, 103s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 93s; fifths, 80s; sixths, 64s; 1,900 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 30.—White wheat, 23s 4d to 28s; oats, 17s.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
TUESDAY, JULY 31.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

THE THEATRES.
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"The Rag-Picker of Paris," "Dido," "The Vampire Fiend," "A Lady and Gentleman in Difficulties."

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, July 28th, amounted to 58,498 copies, making an average of 9,750 copies daily.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS' UNIFORM.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO. are prepared to enter into contract with the Committees of the various Rifle Clubs throughout Ireland, for the supplying of their Uniforms.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.
WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CLERGY OF IRELAND.
54, Dame-street, Dublin.
As Tailors we believe we are perfectly conversant with the *best and most approved methods of Cutting*; we are particularly careful in our Measurements; *we pay close attention to the directions of Gentlemen ordering*, and the result is that we have succeeded in producing WELL-FITTING Garments without subjecting our patrons to the annoyance consequent on inability or inattention, and have thereby secured the confidence of the Public.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, JULY 31.

HE who lives to write the life of Louis Napoleon must head a chapter—"The Polite Letter-writer." Pamphlets were all very well in their way. The epigrammatic ABOUT and the sententious GRANGUILLOT did good service, but there was somewhat too much of them. Europe wondered why the Press was tongue-tied in France, and yet that a firework of pamphlets was kept up sufficient to set the world in a blaze. Every wild scheme that man or devil could devise was attributed to the Emperor; for as no work is permitted to be printed without the censor's authority, it followed quite logically that the Emperor, who appointed the censor, was fairly accountable. At last the Emperor takes matters into his own hands, and, trusting to his power of persuasion, he seeks personal interviews with those he wishes to mesmerise. He succeeded with Mr. Cobden, and "diddled him supremely." He cajoled the Emperor of Austria out of a province; he whispered Lord Palmerston out of the Indian Telegraph line; but kings and Emperors were beginning to be upon their guard, and the King of Prussia broke the charm. So Louis Napoleon has taken to letter-writing. The same *chef de cabinet* who has immortalised the four asses of Liverpool picks up an Irish editor, and, we hope, will make his fortune. Odd enough, Mocquard does not write in the Emperor's name to the Editor of the *Gallomaniac News, or the Vitriol Gazette*. That was unkind, for something should be done for the friends of Mac Mahon of the Sword. But the Emperor, as he selected an obscure chapel in Aughrim to exercise his munificence upon, so he finds in Tipperary an editor after his own heart. It happens that the Editor of the *Limerick Tipperary and Waterford Chronicle* quite agreed with Louis Napoleon's views, respecting the Papacy. He thought that the "eldest son of the church" intended only good to the church, just a little cutting off of extraneous temporalities, and the addition of an element of religion. It required some courage in Mr. Hanney to oppose the prelatic view. On the platforms at a hundred sympathetic meetings Louis Napoleon was styled Beelzebub, Cacodæmon, and Apollyon. A mitred bishop addressed him as a "robber." "Robber, take your hand "from the throat of the Vicar of Christ," was a phrase often repeated. But the *Waterford Chronicle* steadily maintained that Louis Napoleon only struggled to make the Papacy more powerful by concentrating its energies within narrower dominions. Should the French Emperor, now that his troops are destined to act in Syria, think of placing the Pope in Jerusalem, the Tipperary Editor is just the man to see the profound wisdom of the act. The only misfortune is, that the Pope will not listen to reason, and talks about martyrdom, and flying to the Catacombs.

But the Imperial letter-writer does not stop here. The *Morning Post* announces, in double-leaded leaders, that a letter has actually reached London from Paris! a letter of avalanche importance. It comes from the Emperor, or a confidant of the Emperor. *Gaudianus*, for it is intended to save us twelve millions.

His Imperial Majesty speaks now only upon his wonderful estimation of the English alliance. He wishes us to share in the exploits of Syria; he is wholly devoted to the interests of trade at home, and his soul burns to develope the resources of France; nay, he has actually furnished either Lord Palmerston or Mr. Bright with the most satisfactory assurances respecting his naval and military preparations. In fact, since the days of the Conspiracy Bill, there never was anything like this openheartedness and frankness on the part of France.

But, there are very ill-natured people in the world, who will always look under the surface, and make mischief. If the French had been so very anxious for the English alliance, or if the Imperial designs were so very pacific, we might have received such a letter before. It is curious—to say the least of it—that such a letter reaches London and is published on the very day on which Mr. Bright is to oppose the creation of national defences, the Emperor is so pacific. The two facts will be put together: Mr. Bright says, fortifications are needless; the Emperor gives the most re-assuring promises, on the same day, just in time for the debate on Lord Palmerston's warlike proposal. We begin to think that Mr. Kinglake was not far astray when he said that the course pursued by the member for France gave his Imperial Majesty the highest satisfaction.

The great letter-writer was, of course, ignorant that to-night the question of coast defences requiring twelve millions is to be decided, or he would have deferred his communication for a day or two. He cannot have any idea of influencing the House of Commons by an epistle, and it would have been just as well to have avoided the appearance of making the attempt.

THERE was a tantalising delay of the public time and individual patience in Parliament last night. The majority desired to proceed to the discussion of Lord Palmerston's Defences Bill, and awaited with curiosity the arguments by which Mr. Bright was to prove that defence meant offence, and that to protect the coasts of England against aggression was to be aggressive against France. As Manchester is not, unhappily, on the sea coast, Mr. Bright considers all money spent elsewhere to be mere waste. But prior to Mr. Bright's display, a vast scheme of monopoly had to be contended for. The Secretary of State for India is inspired by the demon of centralisation. He has a council formed of men who have spent the best portion of their days in India, and who are thoroughly acquainted with the people. These are not consulted upon the most important measures. Sir C. Wood prepares a bill *mero motu*, and the Indian Council first learns its provisions when it is printed and placed in the hands of members. The management of the Horse Guards has been so proverbially unfortunate that it is to have a wider scope for mischief. Its patronage has been conferred so unaccountably that another army and its commissions are to be placed at its disposal; and as it is necessary for the safety of India that there should exist a local force acquainted with the country, Sir C. Wood determines there shall be no local force whatever. Beaten from the scientific departments of the army by the effect of the competitive principle, and compelled to require some qualification for commissions in the line, the Horse Guards endeavours to widen the circle of its domain and to extend that influence which is condemned at home to another army and another Empire. All the old Indian officers in the House spoke strongly against Sir C. Wood's measure. They availed themselves of the forms of the House to delay it, and Sir C. Wood may thank the anxiety felt by all to commence the debate on the fortifications for succeeding in carrying a worse bill even than any he has abandoned, one step further on its weary progress. It is said of the Roman constitution that a violation of its laws could not be punished without a second violation of them, and Lord Palmerston should have remembered, when he characterised the efforts of the minority as an attempt to cut at the roots of the constitution, that Sir C. Wood had already cut through them by practically abrogating the council whose opinions he was bound to consult.

PLEASANT, under the green trees or in the bright sunshine, was it to witness the athletic sports in the Rotundo Gardens yesterday. Such healthful amusements are greatly required in a city like this; and it is with no slight satisfaction we give daily accounts of cricket and other clubs which tend to promote the health as well as the enjoyment of those who are able to engage in manly sports. The prizes yesterday were well contended for. Some of the courses were completed in an incredibly short space of time, and the spectators, who numbered over 5,000, appeared to be deeply interested in every contest. These friendly encounters will be continued, and we look forward to the establishment of similar games as a new feature in our city life. It is but just to say that the proceedings of yesterday were conducted with the most perfect order and regularity, under the direction of Mr. Levett, who himself won the race against the American deer, on Monday week.

The *Times* on the Condition and Prospects of Southern Italy:—

Affairs in Southern Italy have now reached a point at which they will demand more serious attention than ever from the Cabinets of Europe. The complete success of Garibaldi is no longer a matter of doubt. If the news which we print elsewhere be correct, the Sicilian leader has taken Melazzo and entered Messina, the citadel of the latter place alone holding out. The fighting at Melazzo on the day of the battle was very sharp; but, according to the accounts received, the loss of the Neapolitan troops was far greater than that of the Sicilians, and the consequent surrender of the place is not to be wondered at. We may now look forward to important news from Messina. This is the last place held by the King's troops in the island, the other smaller garrisons having retired to Messina as their final stronghold. To make this place capable of sustaining a siege no efforts have been spared by the authorities. Ever since the success of Garibaldi at Palermo the resolution to make a great stand at Messina has been manifest. Troops have been sent from the mainland, works have been thrown up, munitions of war have been collected. The object of these preparations has been, not the reconquest of the island, or even the retention of authority in its eastern part, but simply to prevent insurrection from spreading to the mainland. Wisely enough, the Court of Naples has perceived that Sicily is not to be subdued by a half-hearted army and a mutinous fleet. The Neapolitan troops, it was suspected, were not likely to meet Garibaldi in the field for any purpose but that of going over to him. All that could be done was to hold some point in the island, so as to make any further designs of Garibaldi impracticable, and during that time to negotiate. Messina, of course, was chosen for this purpose. It is an important town, of considerable strength, and commands the Straits in such a manner that a general could never venture to invade the mainland from Sicily while Messina remained in the hands of an enemy. The value of the place has been rightly judged by the generals of both parties. While the Neapolitans have been fortifying themselves, bringing in fresh troops, and accumulating warlike stores, Garibaldi has been slowly but earnestly, preparing to attack the place in due form of war. It shows excellent sense in the Sicilian leader not to have been led away by the success, or popularity, of newly-assumed power to make any rash assault on the town. When 18,000 Neapolitans capitulated to a handful of soldiers and an insurrectionary mob, an event took place which might have turned the head of a weaker man than Garibaldi. The voice of Europe almost seemed to demand that he should instantly follow up his advantage, and by a brilliant march across the island, sweep the Royal forces into the sea. But the general is an able man, and he has about him two or three officers of singular merit and much experience. His policy has been something like that of our own Lord Clyde in India. He has thought less of exploits than of objects, less of winning battles than of deciding a war. Those whose expectation has been most constantly excited will hardly now say that there has been delay on the part of the popular leader. There has been deliberation and caution, but no loss of time. Garibaldi seems to have known his difficulties. The chief of these is the illwill of some who sit in high places. Those mighty ones of the earth, although not yet openly committed to the support of Neapolitan rule, are jealous of a self-constituted general and a popular cause. In such a state of things the only safety lies in uncheckered success. Garibaldi's support is derived from the enthusiasm of the popular party throughout Europe, and this enthusiasm might cool wonderfully if he were to exhibit any want of military skill and conduct. As the multitude, particularly in Italy, is likely to judge by success, it is above all things necessary that the Neapolitan troops should not get the better in any important encounter. Such an event would not only discredit Garibaldi and discourage his followers, but it would revive the confidence of the soldiery, and, perhaps, inspire them with something of loyalty towards the master for whom they had successfully fought. Slowly and surely, then, has the Sicilian leader proceeded; he has raised and drilled a large army, obtained reinforcements from abroad, used the resources of the island and the good-will of his European friends in order to obtain warlike supplies of every kind, and now, at the end of several weeks, he puts his forces in motion, and advances against the last stronghold of the Royalists. Should even the news published by the *Nazione* be premature, there can be little doubt that the final act of the drama is at hand in Sicily.

That the Court of Naples looks with little hope on the exertions of its troops is evident from the mission of the Marquis de la Greca. This envoy has been sent to communicate with the Governments of France and England. His letter to Lord John Russell sufficiently indicates the nature of M. de la Greca's instructions, which, moreover, are clearly defined in a despatch from Paris. Lord John Russell's answer to Mr. Griffith was to the effect that the envoy "had proposed to her Majesty's Government that they should mediate between the King of the Two Sicilies and Garibaldi, and that, if that mediation for the purpose of obtaining an armistice and providing that there should be no attack on the mainland should not be accepted by Garibaldi, force should be used by the Governments of Great Britain and France, with a view of imposing such an armistice upon him." "To that proposition," says Lord John Russell, "her Majesty's Government have declined to assent. M. de la Greca in his letter of explanation modifies this statement but very slightly:—"What I requested of the Government of her Britannic Majesty was to be good enough, in concert with France and Piedmont, to exercise a pressure upon Garibaldi, with the view of obtaining a real truce for six months, so that the negociations for an alliance with Piedmont might be brought to an issue, and that the meeting of the national representation might take place." Now, although the Neapolitan Envoy says that the "idea of directly employing force against Sicily" never entered his mind or that of his Government, he omits to inform us how he proposes that "a pressure should be exercised" upon Garibaldi without some such employment of force. It seems pretty clear that, if the Great Powers determine to take this course, material pressure must be used where moral pressure has been of no effect. We have now, however, one of M. de la Greca's propositions given with accuracy. It was that an Anglo-French squadron should cruise off Calabria and Naples, in order to prevent any invasion by Garibaldi. It seems that the French Government was not disinclined to this interference. The Emperor Napoleon has enough of the Sovereign in him to see with disquiet the uprising of a people, and the tottering of a throne. He has, also, no particular wish to see the dominions of Victor Emmanuel any further extended. Now that he himself has gained military reputation and a new lease of power by fighting for Italy, the French Emperor has become Conservative, and wishes to see Italians quiet, whether they be under a Hapsburg or a Bourbon. But the duty of England is something very different. Our policy in the Italian question is one of conviction. The principle which has been accepted for the national guidance is that of non-intervention. So far as we interfere it will only be by counsels or remonstrances, and these will have but one end—to insure the Italians being left to themselves to settle their affairs in their own way. This maxim has been so often repeated that it may seem trite, but when we see how soon it is forgotten by other nations, and how little the Neapolitan Envoy believed that we should act on it, there is no harm in repeating it. We therefore cannot help giving Lord John Russell all praise for his consistent and dignified course. In declining to help the tottering and frightened Neapolitan Government he in no way expressed any opinion favourable to the invasion of the country. On the contrary, the British Cabinet agreed generally with that of Turin that it would be better if Garibaldi were to refrain from an attack on the King of Naple's Continental dominions. On this subject we have been of a different opinion, but that is not now the question. It may be desirable that the Sicilian General should content himself for the present with the conquest of the island, and leave the revolution which his mere neighbourhood will cause to do its work in Naples; but should he determine on an advance against the capital, there is nothing in our relations with either party which should compel us to interfere, or can justify us in so doing.

The *Daily News* on the Government of India:—

It is impossible to overrate the critical character of the measure which the House of Commons is now asked to sanction in regard to the Army and Government of India. When we consider the vital importance of the alternative whether that vast empire shall be henceforth a source of strength and wealth to us, and the greatest stake that any European nation can have in the eastern continent, or whether we shall make hundreds of millions of fellow-subjects miserable and hostile, and a ruinous drain upon our national resources, it does appear wonderful that any English Minister should grasp at the responsibility of such a risk in his own person, striving, with levity and presumption almost beyond example, to overbear the spirit of all recent arrangements, and to destroy the legislative checks which were provided against the abuse of power at home. Such, however, is the reckless audacity of Sir Charles Wood, who is so little impressed by the recent danger and critical rescue of our Indian empire as to be now endeavouring, with his single hand, to destroy such securities as we have provided, and to assume the responsibility of governing India out of his own head, if only he can induce an ignorant and careless Parliament to let him have his own way. Whatever may be the fate of other measures, during the short remainder of the present session, our representatives must bestir themselves to keep this reckless Minister in order, or the worst consequences which were apprehended from a so-called Parliamentary Government of India will happen, and will place us in a more hopeless condition in regard to our great dependency than we were in three years ago. If there were difficulties and drawbacks in our relations with India while it was ruled by a body of men who felt the deepest interest in the country, and had a long-established familiarity with its people and affairs, it was reasonable to dread the consequences of taking the government out of the hands of the Company, and transferring it to a British Parliament and Executive who had little knowledge of India, and had always shown the indifference which accompanies ignorance. If the venturous step was to be taken, the best security that could be provided at the moment was in the establishment of a Council, composed of men of Indian experience, animated by that interest which grows out of a lifelong occupation with a great department of knowledge and of action. We hoped that in appointing the Council of India, we had interposed a sound authority between the people of India and a Government which was liable to perpetual errors and difficulties. We too easily assumed that we had secured to this Council the powers it was intended to possess; and the provision once made, our representatives left it to the Minister and the Council to take care of Indian affairs. There was, besides, the India Company, still subsisting as a corporate body, deeply interested in all Indian affairs, though excluded from the administration of them. On the whole, it was hoped that India was sufficiently provided with advocates, guardians, and rulers, though there were many of us, entirely unconnected with all the parties concerned, who doubted whether the new organisation would prove adequate to the function to be performed; and whether, as far as it went, it would work. Already we see the Minister and the Council in conflict about the limits of their respective powers, and the India Company complaining of a monstrous aggression upon the rights guaranteed to them by Parliament.

There were others, besides the India Company, who believed that the Council would be found a mere delusion, a convenient disguise for the Minister's action on some occasion, and no impediment to his independent action on others. The Council now complain that this is too true in fact, while they still believe that the law awards them an independence and actual participation in Government business which the Minister denies them. They declare Sir C. Wood's conduct to be unconstitutional; he says it is constitutional; and, which ever is right, the fact is plain that the Council are powerless. They claim to be consulted on all important business before it is carried into the Cabinet, whereas Sir C. Wood has proposed his scheme of Army Amalgamation without consulting them at all as a body; and they insist that, if the Minister has the power of using them as a support when they agree with him, and putting them aside when they do not, the Legislature practised a mere deception in appointing them at all. Sir C. Wood claims to be by the letter of the law, entirely independent of the Council in bringing forward measures for India. He considers it sufficient to lay his proposals before the Council after they have been decided upon in the Cabinet, in order to enable them to record an assent or dissent which has no legislative or executive value. Thus, on the 16th of May the measure of amalgamating the army services was decided on by the Cabinet, and on the 17th the Minister announced the decision to the Council, proposing to request the Commander-in-Chief to stop all enlistment for the Indian Army. At first, the greater number of the members refused to afford any apparent sanction whatever to what they considered the Minister's usurpation of power; but they afterwards thought it better to put on record their disapproval of the scheme, that none of the responsibility of it might rest with them. At the end of last month the Minister's draft-letter was discussed in council, and its members recorded their dissents, of which our readers have heard through subsequent debates, and which may too probably become memorable in history as neglected warnings, miserably illustrative of ministerial recklessness and parliamentary unfitness for so singular a task as that of governing India. It now remains to be considered, not only what we shall do (for there is yet time for retreat) about a military provision for India, but what we have done in erecting an absolute Minister in the Secretary for India behind the screen of the Council—the fifteen eminent Indian advisers, of whom we have thus made a mockery in the eyes of all India and of the world.

So much for the Council. What about the Company?

Since the Company was deprived of the government of India, two years ago, it has continued to discharge such functions as remained to it. What its powers and functions now are our readers may have learned from the letter of "A Proprietor of East India Stock," which appeared in our columns on Thursday last. In March, when Sir C. Wood gave notice to the Company that they must leave the India House (for which a notice of six months was legally requisite), he announced his intention of applying to Parliament for powers to transfer the management of the Company's affairs from the Directors to the Bank of England. The directors and proprietors concurred in an emphatic remonstrance against such an interference with the established rights and private affairs of the Company; and the protest was renewed in June, after the proprietors had studied the Minister's Bill. Every member of the Legislature has had the opportunity of knowing how heavy are the imputations of bad faith and oppressiveness charged upon the bill by the great body whom it affects. They claim not to be interfered with in their private affairs, the control of which is lodged in their hands by the existing law; and they see nothing in the removal of the Council to a new lodging which need affect the action of the Company in regard to its own affairs. If it is desirable that they should make arrangements with the Bank of England they can do it without Parliamentary help; and they had in fact done it before Sir C. Wood took it upon him to interfere. They indignantly repudiated his interference as soon as they heard of it; and now that they have seen his bill they protest against his attempt to deprive them of all the functions for the purpose of discharging which they exist at all. They see no use in the election of directors when the business of the directors is transferred to another corporation; and the question naturally follows, what security the company has for its property, if its corporate rights can be played fast and loose with from session to session in this way. Our readers will find the ground of this particular apprehension explained in the letter above referred to, and will observe that the company might agree to part with their corporate rights, in exchange for a Parliamentary guarantee for their dividends; but that they denounce the attempt to deprive them of their corporate rights without the guarantee. Let the case be argued upon its merits. It is this that we would insist upon. We are absolutely impartial in regard to those merits; but we are bound to draw attention to the fact that the Secretary for India is proposing to abolish rights which were established by law two years ago. There will be no excuse for the Legislature if it permits the Minister to accomplish such an act through the supineness of wearied and uninterested members.

We observe that in the midst of the rejoicing at the Indian Civil Service being thrown open to all comers who may prove themselves qualified by the appointed examination, there is a strong fear of the absolutism of the Minister still. Appointments within the pale of the covenanted service need no sanction from home to render them valid, while the appointments of outside candidates require that confirmation. It appears that there is an earnest desire that the confirmation should be given by the Secretary of State in Council; that, in other words, the assent of the majority of the Council should be as necessary as that of the Minister. On all hands we perceive the apprehension of mischief from the overweening power of the Minister for India, and from the overweening desire of the existing Minister to grasp and appropriate all the power he can obtain. No public duty is now more pressing than that of watching him, and studying his department; for all the good that can be done by wise government in India may be more than neutralised by the mischief done at home by such a Minister as Sir C. Wood.

The *Morning Herald* on the recent expedition of Irish Adventurers to Rome:—

Soldiering is rough work anywhere. Men on active service must be prepared to live as they can, and not according to any known rule. The best commissariat of an army may fail, and often does fail, during a campaign. In that event sour wine and black biscuit are no bad provender. The Pope's Irish recruits, in their preparation for war, thought to fare luxuriously. They were on an adventure of pleasure; rendered all the more agreeable by the inspiration of religion. Life was to be jolly and death happy; what more was to be desired? This captivating delusion charmed off some hundreds of brave spirits from the sister isle. They were all valour so long as valour was food, ease, and glory. But the moment the real vicissitudes of soldiering came, they fought shy; they were for being off; and some few scores of them actually effected a return to Ireland. Now, we are not going to assert that the treatment of these selfish enthusiasts was a whit worse than that of any other recruits who are enrolled in the Continental armies. The whole system is harder and more meagre than ours, and would be particularly shocking to such men as pampered Irish constabulary. The Pope's army, be they Irish or Belgians, Swiss or Austrians, must be treated as most other Continental armies are—that is, as if human life and human wants were of very little account. The valiant spirits who went off to manifest their religious effervescence would be sure to evaporate soon under the system. The only fault is to be found with the men who deluded them. If these enthusiasts had known the full truth, it is hard to believe that they would ever have ventured on this foreign expedition. As it was, their singularly severe treatment is likely to prove a surfeit to their countrymen. The Pope's army is not likely to obtain continuous recruits from Ireland. It is hard to convince Roman Catholics that the Papal temporal Government is far behind the age, and is, in fact, in many respects semi-barbarous. This is the last thing they dream of. But high spiritual pretensions have never yet kept pace with the march of civilisation, and the Roman dominions are suffering from a misgovernment which is an irradicable fault of the system. Where all the institutions are built on a forgetfulness of the present and a pretended sole devotion to a future existence, there must be a great contradiction to nature and a disregard of primary duties. This will appear the more inconsistent when the secular arm is called in to defend spiritual dominions. A hierarchy, with the best intentions in the world, must become a feeble and corrupt temporal government, and Rome is only now experiencing the full development of an imperfect system.

But the Irish recruits were made for glory. A translation from the dull routine of home labour to heaven, or a life of excitement and pleasure, must be a happy change for any drudging wayfarer in these hard-working British Isles. The hardships they endured in their own country were so great—the cruelties of British misrule were so unbearable, that a transference to the realms of the Pope must be Paradise itself. Then to do duty for his Holiness, was to be unbounded delight. And so it would have been if there had been nothing to do but to get drunk, to feed heartily upon prime fare, to lie well and without petty molestations, and to have ample time for lazy devotions. This would have been a delightful life, and, no doubt, the one in the main expected the Pope's Irish recruits. But in actual practical service they were woefully deceived. They had to live upon the hardest fare, and sometimes upon nothing; to depot with dirt, and to submit to a discipline anything but mild and spiritual—in fact, a touch of the diabolical, as sometimes the trade of war is found to be. This kind of reception by no means pleased the Irish heroes; they expected to engage in the business of cutting throats, with only pious cheer and more pious ejaculations. They thought that the Pope's knack of shooting and bayonetting must be wonderfully gentle, and all the surrounding attendants of the same character. They were undeceived when they found the preliminaries to so rough a trade in Rome were much the same as they are elsewhere on the Continent, and far inferior to those of England. Of course their enthusiasm died out. Hard fare and uneasy lying are not helps to pious valour. This only subsists on something soft and alluring. The enthusiasts invented disease, hacked and maimed themselves, and shammed every manner of disease and incapacity to return home. It is to be hoped their reappearance after their spiritual flight will confirm their countrymen in the folly and selfishness of the whole movement. The time has gone for any of the inhabitants of these islands to join a foreign service with comfort or honour to themselves. Our worst state here is superior to the best appointed for the poorer orders on the Continent. The treatment is more considerate, the fare is far better. This makes a vast difference when applied to raw soldiers. It is clear that these men went to better their condition, but a place in any of the Pope's temporal institutions was not certainly the scene for this advancement. The constabulary of Ireland afforded far superior prospects, and emigration to our colonies quite an Eldorado compared with the position of recruits for the modern Roman army. These men deserve no compassion. Their sole object was a selfish and base one. Their religious fervour was a desire of change, and comfort, and ease; their disappointment and disgust are but the natural results of pursuits begun in rash and sordid motives. Their return to their country may do some good, and assure the young men of Ireland that there is no Government in the world so liberal as the Government of the United Kingdom, and no people who are on the whole so prosperous and happy as the subjects of Queen Victoria.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

The performances at these gardens continue to attract respectable and apparently well-pleased assemblages.

When the weather proves unfavourable for out-door amusements, the Concert Hall, which has been most tastefully and comfortably fitted up, by the spirited lessee, Mr. T. Kirby, offers a series of well-selected and pleasing entertainments, any one of which is well worth the shilling that is charged for admittance to the entire performances. These entertainments take place irrespective of weather; so that, be the attendance small or large, the public are never disappointed, but are afforded an agreeable means of spending an evening; and as there is nothing to be seen or heard which could offend the most fastidious, they deserve to be well supported by the citizens of Dublin, for whose amusement they have been provided.

We see, by the advertisement for this week, that those amusing little puppets, the Marionettes, have been re-engaged, and Mdlle. Martinez, a very pleasing and graceful opera dancer, assisted by Miss Latto, and supported by Mr. Hulins and his clever little son, together with a numerous and well-selected *corps de ballet*, will continue their attractive and admired Terpsichorean entertainments. Mr. Frederic MacCabe, also, who, for some time, drew large audiences to his musical and mimical performance at the Rotundo, entitled "Begone, Dull Care," is engaged to give selections from his best songs.

We were much amused by this gentleman's very clever imitations of some of our most eminent popular singers; amongst others, of Mr. Henry Russell, and of the Christy's Minstrels. The voice, manner, and appearance of the former gentleman are most amusingly and closely represented; and even the brilliant pianoforte accompaniments, for which Mr. Russell was so remarkable, are not omitted, Mr. MacCabe being an excellent performer on that instrument. We must not omit to mention Mr. Fraser, under whose management the performances take place, and whose arrangements seem to give general satisfaction. This gentleman is a celebrated buffo singer, and his songs appear great favourites with the public, as they seldom escape receiving an *encore*. The entertainments conclude with a grand display of fireworks, for which Mr. Kirby is so eminent, who, by the union of fire and water, affords a most pleasing termination to the evening's amusement.

LIBRARY SOCIETY, 19, NEW-ROW, SOUTH.—A lecture will be delivered in the rooms of the Library Society, this (Tuesday) evening, July 31, 1860. By Rev. J. C. Coghlan, curate of St. Peter's. Subject:—"The Importance of studying the evidences of Christianity." Chair to be taken at a quarter-past eight o'clock. Admission free.

THE GALWAY LINE.—An important meeting of the shareholders and others interested in the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company will be held in the Mansion-house, this afternoon, at one o'clock. A special meeting of the Corporation will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) to consider this important subject.

Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. have nearly ready for publication a new novel by Mr. Chanter, author of "Ferny Combes, to be entitled "over the Cliffs." Mr. Chanter is, we believe, a near relative of the Rev. Charles Kingsley.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

OSBORNE, JULY 28.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort gave their annual dinner and fete yesterday to the seamen and marines of the royal yachts, the detachment of infantry stationed at East Cowes, the labourers and workmen employed on the Osborne estate, and the Coast Guard and Trinity House men.

Dinner was prepared for about 550 persons, and was laid in large tents erected on the lawn.

At three o'clock the whole of the party invited marched in procession to the dinner tables, preceded by the bands of the Royal Marines and the 1st battalion of the 11th Regiment.

The Queen and Prince, with the Royal Family and the visiters staying at Osborne, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting having seen the procession pass, went to the ground and inspected the dinner tables, after which dinner immediately commenced.

At half-past four dancing and rustic games took place.

A tent was erected for her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal Family.

There were present Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince and Princess Leiningen; the Belgian Minister, Madame and Miss Van der Weyer, Miss Horatia Seymour, the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Prothero, Mrs. Tudor, the Rev. Mr. Hennah, Sir C., Lady, and Miss Phipps, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, Captain and Mrs. F. Sayer, Mrs. Du Plat, the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge, and Mrs. C. Du Plat.

At half-past seven o'clock the band played "God save the Queen;" her Majesty and the Royal Family left the ground, and the party broke up.

JULY 29.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Leiningen, embarked on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert yesterday afternoon, soon after 3 o'clock, and steamed round the Isle of Wight.

The royal yacht returned to its moorings off Osborne Pier about 7 o'clock.

The Countess of Desart, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, were in attendance.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant arrived at the King's Bridge Terminus, yesterday evening, at half-past five o'clock, by special train from Cork. His Excellency and party immediately proceeded to the Viceregal Lodge.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived from London on a visit.

The Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst came over from Ryde and dined with her Majesty.

Divine service was performed at Osborne on Sunday by the Rev. J. Prothero, before her Majesty, the Prince Consort, Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting; Lord and Lady Palmerston also attended the service.

The telegraphic accounts received daily by her Majesty from Potsdam continue to give most satisfactory assurances of the progress towards recovery which the Princess Royal is making, and also the health of the infant princess.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The Ministers present were:—Viscount Palmerston, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Sir G. C. Lewis, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Sir Charles Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Somerset, Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, and the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.

We have learnt with regret that the Countess of Bective is seriously ill at Park Lodge, Virginia.

The Lord Chief Justice, family, and suite, have left Leeson-street for Bray.

Lord and Lady Mountgarrett, and the Hon. Miss Butler, have left Middleton Park, Mullingar, for Markree Castle, the seat of E. J. Cooper, Esq.

Lord Talbot de Malahide has returned to Malahide Castle, from Great Malvern.

Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., M.P., has arrived at Lissadell House, from London.

The Rev. E. H. Newenham, Lady Newenham, and family have left Kingstown for Coolamore.

Lord George Hill has left Ombersly Court, Droitwich, for the Gweedore Hotel.

Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., M.P., is at Marino, Galway.

The following members of the Orleans family, with their suites, arrived from London at Douglas' Hotel, Edinburgh, on Tuesday evening:—Her Royal Highness Imperial Princess of Salerne, his Royal Highness the Duc d'Aumale, her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Aumale, and his Royal Highness the Duc de Guise. We understand they are to remain in town until Monday (yesterday) when they will proceed to Perth and Inverness, accompanied by the young Princes, who have just concluded their session at the High School.

Sir Thomas Dancer, Bart., has left Morrison's Hotel, for Modreeny House.

Captain Sir Robert Hagan, R.N., and family have left London for Wave Crest, Bray, for the season.

Madame Ernestina's farewell reading will take place on next Friday, August 3, at the Rotundo.

THANKS.

From the Committee of the New Molyneux Asylum for Blind Females for the following:—A M, £10; the Ven. Archdeacon Gregg, £5; the Messrs. Jones, £7 5s; J Lambert Jones, Esq. £3; Mrs Saltu, per the Rev. C S Stanford, D D, £2; Mrs and the Misses Crozier, £4 10s; Commissary-General Weir, £1; Commissary-General Edwards, £1; G Sykes, Esq. £1; C G Otway, Esq. Monkstown, £1; Richard Beere, Esq. do. 10s; Major Millar, do. £1; Mrs Trench, 10s; Alexander Henry, Esq. Kingstown, £1; Robert Elliott, Esq. £1 1s.

Wm. Ledger Erson to Espine Batty, Esq., for £1. for the Saturday Evening Prayer Meeting Committee.

THE ARMY.

The Inspector-General of Cavalry inspected the 2nd or North British Dragoons, on Thursday, at the Curragh, and on Saturday was to inspect the 3rd Light Dragoons.

The troops in Portsmouth garrison was brigaded on Southsea Common, on Saturday morning, by Major-General Lord W. Paulet, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth, and commanding the south-west district.

The substitution of the Armstrong guns throughout the brigade of Royal Horse Artillery is at present complete, Major G. Le M. Tupper's A battery having been supplied with a full complement of six new guns and appliances from Woolwich, on Saturday. The exchange was effected at Kingston, to which place the new guns were conveyed, and handed over to Major Tupper by Quartermaster Marvin. The two trains, consisting of 150 horses, conveying the old and new guns, &c., returned, the one to the stores at Woolwich, and the other to the camp at Aldershott.

The Commandant, Major-Gen. Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., inspected the field batteries of the Horse and 4th brigades on Saturday morning, in marching order, on the review ground at Woolwich. They were supplied with ammunition, and went through several evolutions incident to a field day.

A number of sergeants-major in the Royal Artillery are appointed as adjutants in Volunteer Corps, with an emolument of 10s per day, in addition to their retiring pension, and will shortly be gazetted as follows:—Sergt.-Major W. Bailey, Depot Brigade, to be Adjutant to Dockyard Volunteers, Woolwich; Sergt.-Major Henry Nelson, Depot Brigade, to be Adjutant to Dover Artillery Volunteers; and Garrison Sergt.-Major Osborn to be Adjutant to the Glasgow Artillery Volunteers. The above-named commissions to deserving non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery will be subsequently followed by others of a similar nature, who have been recommended for commissions by the General Commanding at Woolwich.

NAVY.

Lord Palmerston arrived at the Portsmouth station of the London and South Western Railway from London on Saturday afternoon. His lordship on alighting from the train was received by Flag Lieut. Loftus C. H. Robinson, who was in attendance with the private carriage of Vice-Admiral H. W. Bruce, Naval Commander-in-Chief at the port. His lordship, entering the carriage, was conveyed to the dockyard, and, embarking on board the Fire Queen steam tender, Master Commander Paul, left the harbour at 6-50 p.m., for Osborne, on a visit to her Majesty. The noble lord will return to town by the same route this morning.

The whole of the steam vessels of war now lying in harbour at the Royal Dockyards are to be fitted for the steam reserve ordinary, the Government having decided on every ship belonging to that class being made ready for service, in case a sudden emergency should arise for their immediate use. The steam reserve in the Medway, under the command of Capt. C. F. Schomberg, now contains some of the finest line-of-battle ships and other screw steamers, all of which could be brought forward for immediate service after a few days' notice. Among the other steamers which are now being fitted for the steam ordinary at Chatham are the Atlas, 91, fitting at Sheerness with engines of 800-horse power; the Orpheus, 21, 400-horse power, and the Cormorant, 4, and Racehorse, 4, each of 200-horse power. The following is the armament of the Atlas, 91:—Upper deck, one pivot 68-pounder, of 65 cwt and 10 feet long, and 22 32-pounders, each 45 cwt. and 8 ft. 6 in. long; maindeck, 34 32-pounders, each 58 cwt. and 9 ft. 6 in. long; lower deck, 34 8-inch guns, each 65 cwt. and 9ft. long. The Orpheus, 21, is to be supplied with 1 68-pounder, 10 ft. long, and 20 8-inch guns, each 60 cwt., and 8 ft. 10 in. in length.

The Himalaya screw steamship, Capt. John Seccombe, arrived at Spithead, on Saturday, after a fine passage of 46 hours from Santander, having on board the Astronomer-Royal and the gentlemen composing the expedition which has visited Spain for the purpose of observing the solar eclipse. Shortly after the Himalaya's arrival the steam tender Pigmy, Master-Commander Johnstone, was despatched to her at Spithead, and, having received the distinguished party, with their luggage, on board returned with them into the harbour, where they immediately landed, and proceeded by the evening up-train to London. On landing from the Himalaya several of the members of the expedition expressed in the strongest terms their gratification at the accommodation and the attention they had received while on board that vessel. The Himalaya is awaiting further orders.

His Excellency the Moorish Ambassador and suite will leave town this morning for Portsmouth, where apartments have been engaged for their accommodation at Dent's George Hotel, it being the intention of his Excellency to visit the dockyard and other points of interest in the port before leaving for Morocco. It is expected that his Excellency will re-embark on board her Majesty's ship Melpomene at Spithead to-morrow.

The following appointments were made on Saturday at the Admiralty:—Thomas A. Hull, master additional, to the Fisgard; Hugh Duncan, third-class assistant-engineer, to the Indus, as supernumerary; and H. E. W. Roberts, clerk, to the Firebrand.

A new musical work is now in performance at the Surrey Theatre. This is Mr. Tully's "Garibaldi,"—the principal characters in which opera are sustained by Miss Rebecca Isaacs and Mr. Parkinson.

The Earl of Wilton and Lady Katherine Egerton closed their visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond at Goodwood, on Saturday, and departed for Cowes, Isle of Wight, where the noble earl, as commodore of the Royal yacht squadron, will remain till the end of the season.

Amongst the grants for the civil service estimates for public works appears the sum of £4,000 for decoration of the Houses of Parliament, paid for the year to Messrs. Maclise, Ward, and Cope.

LATEST NEWS.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four o'clock.

THE AMBASSADORS AT PARIS.

PARIS, JULY 30.—The Ambassadors of the Five Great Powers before proceeding to the conference at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which will take place at two p.m. to-day, held a private sitting at 12 o'clock, at the house of the Turkish Ambassador.

THE CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

PARIS, MONDAY.—The conference on the affairs of Syria assembled to-day, at two p.m., for the second time at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. In this sitting the French proposal for intervention—which, subject to the acquiescence of the Porte, had been accepted by the Great Powers—was discussed for the first time. It is asserted that the French Ambassador, following instructions received from Constantinople, claimed essential modifications of the project of convention. It is also stated that England, Austria, and Russia declared themselves ready to send troops to Syria. Another sitting of the conference must, it is said, take place, as the representatives of the Great Powers have to obtain authority from their Governments to sign the convention.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

In the sitting of the Germanic Diet on the 27th, a formal complaint was made on the part of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg against the Government of Denmark, on the ground that it had increased the quotation of the general taxes of the Kingdom paid by the Duchy of Holstein without the assent of the representatives of the Duchy.

AUSTRIAN AND PRUSSIAN CONVENTION.

A well-informed weekly journal of Paris states that, at the interview at Tœplitz, a convention between the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin was irrevocably agreed upon; the clauses were, as yet, entirely unknown. The convention was not signed by the Emperor and the Prince Regent, but was left to be settled with as little delay as possible by their respective Ministers.

MURDER OF AN IRISH MISSIONARY IN SYRIA.

A letter from Damascus states that the Rev. Mr. Graham, of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, has been murdered, in the open streets, while endeavouring to make his escape from a Moslem house, where he had been hid by the British Consul. He had a guard of Turkish soldiers with him, but they did nothing in defending him from the Moslem mob.

THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

The Paris letters of the *Daily News* state that the French Government has only consented to negociate on the question whether any, and what, convention shall be entered into.

The Entorge of the Tuileries persist that the intervention will take place, and that the Eastern, question in the largest sense, shall now be propounded.

ROME.

A letter from Rome says that unfavourable accounts had been received from Guinea. All the missionaries in that part of Africa are dead. The Holy See is now occupied in organising a native clergy in that country.

THE ANTIMONY POISONING CASE.

LIVERPOOL, MONDAY.—The Liverpool magistrates have committed for trial, at the next assizes, Thomas Winslow, on a charge of murdering Mrs. James, by administering poison to her.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

Lord CLYDE took the oaths and his seat.

ROMAN STATES.

The Marquis of NORMANBY moved for copies of extracts from the despatches of her Majesty's Ministers in Tuscany, in 1855, '56 and '57, referring to the condition and administration of the Roman States. His object was to complete the information already produced as to his own conduct, and that of Mr Lyons, in their communications with the Imperial Government.

Lord WODEHOUSE offered no objection, and the motion was agreed to.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

Lord ST. LEONARDS called attention to the state of the law respecting the Duchy of Cornwall, especially as regards Crown debts.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he should have no objection to any alteration in the law which could be shown to be conducive to the public interests.

COUNTY COURTS.

Lord BROUGHAM, in moving for certain returns connected with the county courts, remarked upon the enormous amount of business there transacted, and suggested the policy of transferring the court judges, as vacancies occurred, to the superior courts.

The returns were ordered.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Prisons (Scotland), and the Titles to Land (Scotland) Bills passed through committee, as did the Municipal Corporation (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, the Party Emblems (Ireland) Bill, and the County Courts Bill.

The Highways (South Wales) Bill, the Manchester Cathedral Church Bill, the Felons and Misdemeanour Bill, the Postage Army and Navy Bill, the Medical Act Amendment Bill, and the Highways Rates Act Continuance Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Lord DENMAN, on the order of the day for the second reading of Stipendiary Magistrates Bill, asked the House to consider the bill of sufficient urgency to suspend the standing order prohibiting bills after the 17th of July from being read a second time.

Lord REDESDALE and Lord STANLEY of ALDERLY opposed the motion, not thinking the bill of sufficient urgency.

The order was discharged, and

The House adjourned at 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four p.m.

SYRIAN COMMISSION.

In reply to Mr. B. OSBORNE, and Sir C. NAPIER,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that Lord Dufferin had been appointed to represent this country on the commission about to proceed to Syria for the settlement of the difficulties in that quarter. Lord Dufferin had already been in Syria, and was well acquainted with the people.

INDIAN ARMY BILL.

On the order of the day for resuming the debate on going into committee on the European Forces (India) Bill,

Mr. HORSMAN moved the adjournment of the debate, for the purpose of urging the Premier to follow up his last speech by putting the national defences in order without delay. So startling a speech had never been made in the House of Commons. He was astonished at the carelessness with which it was received. The right hon. member was proceeding to make one of his ordinary attacks on the Ministry, when

The SPEAKER interrupted, and told him he was out of order in thus discussing a matter totally foreign to the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON thereupon observed that he was as anxious as Mr. Horsman that the question of the national defences should be settled. As they were both of the same mind on this matter, he trusted that the order of the day would be allowed to proceed. If the important question of the Indian army force was settled, no time would be lost in bringing forward that of the defences of the Kingdom.

The adjourned debate on the Indian Army Bill was then resumed by

Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR, who contended that the object of the Secretary for India seemed to be the possession of absolute power. It ought to be the endeavour of the House to limit that power. With this view he supported the instruction of Mr. Milnes.

Colonel SYKES took a similar view as to the importance of vesting the Secretary for India with such exorbitant power. He pointed out the immense advantage which had already resulted from the possession of a local Indian army, well acquainted with the habits, the prejudices, and the superstitions of the natives.

Sir C. WOOD said that the appointments to the Indian army were not altered by the present bill, with very few exceptions. The instructions would preclude the appointment to the Indian service of officers of experience, who happened to be in England at any critical juncture.

Mr. RICH urged the withdrawal of the various amendments, that the House might at once proceed with the committee on the bill.

After some observations from Sir E. COLEBROOK,

The motion was negatived without a division.

Sir J. FERGUSON then moved that in the opinion of this House it is inexpedient to proceed farther with legislation respecting the European troops in India until the whole plan of the Government for the regulation of the military force of that country shall have been submitted to the consideration of Parliament. He objected to the proposal of Government that it was a gigantic scheme of centralisation, under which neither the civil nor the military service of India could be adequately carried on. That scheme had never been submitted to the Indian Council, though it had been submitted to the Cabinet, and he protested against this slight on men who had held such high offices, and were so well acquainted with the true policy of India.

The amendment having been seconded by Mr. F. BARING, it was put by the Speaker.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE rose to speak, but

The SPEAKER decided that he was too late.

The House divided. The amendment was negatived by 88 to 50; majority, 38.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE moved the adjournment of the House, for the purpose of explaining a statement made in a previous debate, and repeated his objections to the course pursued by the Government as most improper and unconstitutional.

The motion for adjournment was seconded by Sir E. COLEBROOK.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY told the Secretary for India that he had made a great mistake in not consulting the council, and opposed the bill as unsettling everything and settling nothing. He pointed out the dangers which would be incurred by the proposed change, especially as to the transport of regiments. The mode of carrying out the amalgamation of two armies, conducted by different principles, had never been explained, and no one as yet had ever attempted to explain it.

Lord PALMERSTON rose to speak on the question,

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which was that of adjournment. He put to the House whether they were not striking at the roots of the Constitutional Government, when the decision of the majority was not allowed to prevail. In countries not accustomed to constitutions, minorities aid force; the present minority acted upon a similar principle, though differently carried out. He appealed to the country as to the propriety of the course, and declared that he should resist, as long as health and strength permitted, what he must call a factious opposition.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE withdrew his motion.

Mr. MALINS disclaimed all factious opposition. He objected on constitutional grounds to the measure, because it was introduced by the Minister without taking the advice of his council, and against their unanimous opinion. The rights of the council, as created by the Act of 1858, were ignored, and the council itself practically abrogated by the proceeding of the Secretary of State.

The discussion was continued by Lord C. Hamilton, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Vansittart, and Colonel Dunne.

After some explanation from Sir C. Wood, in reply to various points raised during the previous discussion, followed by some further observations by Col. Herbert, Mr. Parker, and Mr. Torrens,

The House went into committee on the bill.

Mr. HENLEY moved the following proviso, provided that the provision made for the sons of persons who have served in India, and the advantages as to pay, pension, allowances, privileges, and promotions, otherwise secured to the military forces of the East India Company by the Act of the 21st and 22nd years of the Queen, c. 106, s. 35, 56, and 58, respectively, shall continue, and be maintained in a plan for the reorganisation of the Indian army, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sir C. WOOD observed that all pledges already given to any class of persons on account of the Indian army establishments would be faithfully kept, as, placing that determination on record, he assented to the intervention of the proposed proviso.

The bill was then passed through committee.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Lord PALMERSTON stated, in reply to questions, that he intended to move the third reading of the bill on Thursday, and if no very protracted debate arose to take the Fortification Bill up afterwards.

The Senior Member of Council (India) Bill, the Superannuation Act (1859) Amendment Bill, and the Admiralty Jurisdiction (India) Bill, were respectively read a third time, and passed.

In committee of the whole House resolutions were agreed to, preliminary to the introduction of a bill respecting the transfer of East India stock.

The Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was considered as amended, and ordered to stand for third reading.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at 2-10.

FUNDS AND SHARES—July 30.

Amberg, Nottingham, &c., 6 11-16 13-16; Caledonians, 94½ ¾; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ ¾; Eastern Counties, 56¾ 7; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77¾ 8¾; Great Northern, 117½; Great Northern A, 118¾; Great Western, 92½ ¾; South Eastern, 88½; Great Western of Canada, 11 3-16 5-16; Grand Trunk, 7 3-16; Great Southern and Western, 114 16; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108¾ 9; London and North Western, 103½ 4; London and South Western, 96¾ 7; Leeds Northern 45½ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42¾; Midland, 128¾ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 101½ 2; York and North Midland, 85½ 6. Consols steady at 93¾; buyers' shares very good until near the close, when they declined a shade, and are now very good in tone, at above rates. Canadians and French a shade firmer.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

City, Monday Evening.—The Funds opened heavily this morning, but subsequently improved. Railway market has been unaltered by the flatness of Consols, and continues very firm.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway yesterday, the report was adopted. The solicitor of the company refused to put an amendment in favour of discontinuing the Sunday traffic.

LEWES RACES.

Trial Stakes—Frasola, 1st; Nichol, 2nd; Miss Julia, 3rd.
Aristocratic Plate—Simla, 1st; Catherine, 2nd; St. Clarence, 3rd. Five ran.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

4 to 1 agst Wizard (offered); taken, 7 to 2; 9 to 2 agst Thormanby (taken); 11 agst Sweet Sauce (taken and offered); 100 to 8 agst Wallace (offered); 6 to 1 agst Wallace and Sweet Sauce (taken and offered). Very little doing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.

TO THE PROPRIETOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Chambers, 28, Stafford-street,
Dublin, 27th of July, 1860.

Sir,—Referring to a communication, which appeared in your paper of the 25th instant, signed "G," and headed "The Culpable Sacrifice of Life in Baggot-street," I am instructed, on the part of Mr. Brady, the builder, who was engaged on the works at No. 2, Baggot-street, to call your immediate attention to that publication, which Mr. Brady feels to be highly injurious to his character as a builder, and which he is advised is a gross and aggravated libel, as the letter in question consists of a tissue of falsehoods calculated to seriously injure Mr. Brady in the estimation of the public, by whom he lives; and, published as it was on the morning of the inquiry before the coroner, it had a manifest tendency to prejudice the public mind, and to interfere with the due administration of justice. I am, therefore, to state that Mr. Brady will be compelled to vindicate his character and conduct as a builder in a court of justice, unless ample reparation be promptly made.—I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

Chas. Fitzgerald.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—We, the undersigned jurors at the coroner's inquest, held at Mercer's Hospital, on the body of William M'Dermott, who died from injuries received at the late fatal accident in Lower Baggot-street, having seen in your publication of the 25th inst. a letter, with the initial "G.," complaining of the manner in which the scaffolding was erected, and also finding fault with the materials used, beg to give those assertions our most unqualified contradiction, having minutely inspected the workmanship, materials, poles, ropes, &c., all of which we found in every respect to be unexceptionable.

Your insertion of the above in your next publication will oblige—

1. Edward Greer, 16, South Anne-street (foreman).
2. Patrick M'Keon, 15, Aungier-street.
3. James Nowlan, 45, Stephen-street.
4. Benjamin Bradford, 41, Cuffe-street.
5. Peter Ryan, Richmond-street.
6. Thomas Hall, 33, Mount Pleasant-avenue.
7. Richard Lowe, 37, William-street.
8. James Murphy, 40, South King-street.
9. Henry Dowling, 38, Great Brunswick-street.
10. Alfred M. Reeks, Dublin Castle.
11. William Lawlor, 34, Clarendon-street.
12. Thomas Kirwan, 20, Albert-place.
13. Mr. Beahan, Camden-street.

[When any matter involving considerations of public safety, or commanding public interest occurs in Ireland, we think it to be one of the first duties of a journal to give it the fullest ventilation, by publishing letters authenticated by gentlemen of the highest respectability who were witnesses of the matter. In the letter signed "G." there was no name given of builder or architect. Even if there had been, the proceedings before the coroner, and the verdict of the jury, completely exonerated Mr. Brady from any blame in the matter. Although we think it unnecessary, we publish with much pleasure the above letter from the jury, which effectually removes the slightest doubt of the facts.]

VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, Monday Evening.

Sir,—The question of originating and legalising the Volunteer movement in Ireland, may be one of doubt and difficulty, but whether it is so or not, is deserving of sound and serious reasoning. The matter is worthy of the best thoughts of the most loyal and deep-thinking of our countrymen, and cannot be got rid of by low ribaldry, or coarse invective. The *Daily Express*, in its leading article of this day, indulges in a style not exactly calculated to elevate the social or political condition of Ireland. Its meaning cannot be misunderstood, or its object misinterpreted. I would ask the writer of the article has he been lately in England? Has he seen anything of the Volunteer movement in that country? Has he witnessed the review which has lately taken place in London? Has he been a spectator of the competition which took place at Wimbledon Common? Of the presentation of the prizes distributed at the Crystal Palace, or of the sham fight, which subsequently took place within a few miles of the English metropolis? If he has not witnessed any of those sights or benefited by hearing of them, then he is to be pardoned, or perhaps commiserated; for if possessed of a particle of Irish pluck or Irish loyalty, he would, doubtless, wish to see a repetition of similar exhibitions in his own country. Unfortunately, there have been many instances of sectarian and agrarian crimes in Ireland; but, notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary in the columns of the *Daily Express*, the heart of the people is sound in the main, and the population are every day becoming more firmly united in their desire to uphold law and order. If the Volunteer movement is mischievous, the Militia movement is equally so; and I would ask the question seriously, can any person point out when and where the Militia force has shown itself to be disloyal, or unworthy of trust? If, then, the Militia, as a body, has been tried, and found trustworthy, why should the Volunteers of Ireland (who, no doubt, would be drawn from a better class) be considered incapable of wielding the rifle in defence of their country?

The Irish Times has fearlessly advocated the prudence, nay, the necessity of relying on men who have something to fight for, and who, consequently, should be trusted, if any occasion should arise for their services.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A True Conservative.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, July 30, 1860.

Sir—The recent address of the Chief Justice of Common Pleas to the Grand Jury of Fermanagh calls for the serious consideration of the loyal subjects of this portion of the United Kingdom. We had there presented to us the extraordinary anomaly of a circuit judge, travelling beyond his judicial boundaries, to call to task the grand jury of one of the most loyal counties in Ireland, for an act deemed by him a crime, though not capable of punishment according to law—in other words, a judge on the bench censuring a county for a deed which was perfectly legal. But, more than that, censuring the grand jury because in their county was commemorated an event which was the precursor of our present glorious constitution. This judge, whose mind may not have expanded beyond the confines of common law, perhaps is not aware that the event commemorated in this county, for which he censured the Grand Jury of Fermanagh, was one to which our present Sovereign owes her Crown, whose representative that judge was. An event which, had it not turned out as it did, the Right Hon. James Monahan would not have been her Majesty's Chief Justice of Common Pleas in Ireland.

We say this circumstance calls for the serious consideration of all loyal subjects in this island, because when the Chief Justice of one of her Majesty's courts of law gives utterance to such sentiments from the bench, what can be expected from those who have never, as he has, sworn allegiance to her. The excuse for this impertinent intermeddling is, forsooth, that such exhibitions are hurtful to the feelings of a certain portion of the people—a portion disaffected to the throne, and who will hail with pleasure Chief Justice Monahan's outrageous speech. It would be satisfactory to know, so far as concerns another portion of her Majesty's subjects, whether the author of this insult to the gentlemen of Fermanagh was actuated by a similar feeling as he then evinced when, at a bar dinner in this city, he refused to drink the health of the hero of Waterloo; or did he then consider the feelings of those differently disposed from himself, when he rudely turned down his glass?

In my humble opinion, sir, the address of this judge to the Grand Jury of Fermanagh, instead of tending to the attainment of the *desideratum* he so devoutly wishes—namely, the weakening of Protestant feeling, or, if he likes it, of Orange sympathies in the North—will tend more to revive their flagging energies than any emanations we have as yet been cognisant of.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Blue.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

14, York-street, July 30.

Sir,—There appeared in your widely-circulated paper, of Saturday, the 28th inst., a paragraph signed J. F. Duncan, M.D., to which, in justice to myself and others, I hope you will allow me to give the following reply. With regard to my name, and the community of which I was an ordained minister, for several years previous to my resignation the writer is correct; also, that I have solicited subscriptions, to enable myself and family to emigrate is equally true. But that I have lifted money, at any time, under false pretences, is not true. Yet, although at first having a little private means, nevertheless, being for a length of time out of any regular income, with a dependent family, I have never been able to raise the amount required. Could I command this, I would soon put to flight the doubts of any who may question my sincerity, by terminating what have been to me the most humiliating and painful scenes I ever passed through, and by re-entering on those labours in the discharge of which I have spent the happiest years of my life.—I remain, your obedient servant,

A. M'Intyre.

DISTRESS IN ERRIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in sending you the following extract from a letter, this morning received by me.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

James Dombrain.

"Dunkeehan, 27th July, 1860.

"The crops are still looking remarkably well—unusually so. There has been no high wind since my last, nor any appearance of blight. The people on the sandy grounds are beginning to dig potatoes."

Irish Mission.—Yesterday evening at eight o'clock, the weekly meeting of the friends and supporters of the above-named mission, took place in the Metropolitan Hall, when the following clergymen belonging to different religious denominations within the city, were present on the platform, and took part in the proceedings:—The Rev. Thomas Scott, in the chair; Revs. Dr. Heather, Mr. Silly, John Hall, J. J. Black, David Harding, —Giles, and J. Moran. The proceedings were commenced by singing a very beautiful hymn expressive of longing for the heavenly Jerusalem, after which the chairman called upon the Rev. Dr. Heather to offer up supplications for a blessing on the Irish Mission, and that it may bear the message of the love of Christ into every household in Dublin. The rev. Dr. did so at considerable and with very appropriate language. The Rev. J. J. Black next read a Scripture lesson from the 1st chapter of St. Paul's first Epistle to Timothy, in which the Apostle reminds his youthful fellow-labourer in the Gospel of the charge he gave to him when going into Macedonia, &c. He next gave out a hymn of Dr. Watts, and afterwards engaged in prayer for the ministers of the Gospel labouring within the city, and for all divinity and theological students now prosecuting their studies at college. Oh! might they be given a knowledge of Jesus within their hearts, and feel the power of the Holy Spirit there also, so that they might become ambassadors of Christ to the people in darkness at home and abroad, so that they might be taught to know the sweets and joys of true religion, &c. The Rev. Mr. Giles next read a Scripture lesson from the 32nd chapter of the 2nd Book of Chronicles, in which the pride of King Hezekiah is described as being humbled, and his fault in sending an ambassage to Babylon also pointed out. He next gave out Cowper's beautiful hymn, beginning

"Oh! for a closer walk with God,"

and afterwards engaged in supplications for the people of Cork, and that all in that city now sitting in darkness might be made to see a great light—that of the Gospel. He concluded by beseeching that all wrestling Jacobs there might prevail like Israel, &c. The Rev. David Harding next read a Scripture lesson from the 10th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, and gave out an appropriate hymn, which, on being sung, he afterwards engaged in prayer for a blessing on their Monday night meetings, and that the Holy Spirit would descend into the hearts of every one there present, and make His abode with them, &c. He continued to supplicate blessings on every one attending it or connected with it, &c.; and besought that they might be made kings and priests unto the Father, and made to dwell under the shadow of Him, &c. The interesting proceedings were brought to a close with singing, and the pronouncing of the benediction about a quarter to ten, when the numerous assemblage dispersed.

The London Subterranean Railway.—On Saturday a considerable portion of the Euston-road, at the east end, was enclosed with a palling for the purpose of forming the underground railway from King's-cross to Smithfield, and of erecting a railway station. Omnibuses and all descriptions of vehicles will in consequence have to turn out of the Euston-road into Argyll-square. Between this spot and the Bagnigge-wells-road a large number of houses have been purchased by the directors of the railway, and will be disposed of in a few days by Messrs. Pullen and Son, their auctioneers. A few days ago the White Hart Tavern and some houses in Chadswell were sold, and on Saturday several men were employed in taking them down. The works can now be pushed on with considerable rapidity, as the deviation of the sewers has been accomplished nearly throughout the whole distance. It is intended to excavate the ground, and then to arch over the line, this being thought a safer and more expeditious way than to proceed by tunelling.

Extraordinary Bankruptcy Case.—In the year 1802, Mr. Hugh Woodney Corbett, then a merchant in Liverpool, became a bankrupt. The ordinary proceedings were taken under the bankruptcy, but the estate realised no dividend, nor did Mr. Corbett obtain any certificate. Some years afterwards, Mr. Corbett again commenced business in Liverpool, in partnership with his brother, Mr. John Corbett; but they were again unsuccessful, and became bankrupts in 1810. Under the commission also, although a small dividend was declared, Mr. H. W. Corbett obtained no certificate. For 49 years nothing further was heard by the creditors either of the bankruptcy or the bankrupt until about the middle of last year, when both were again brought into public notice. Mr. H. W. Corbett went shortly after the second bankruptcy to reside in Londonderry, where, being a man of active business habits, he obtained a lucrative situation in the Customs at that place. In this situation he acquired considerable property, and on the office being abolished some years ago retired on a handsome pension. Last year those old bankruptcies, which Mr. Corbett had himself almost forgotten, were accidentally discovered, and, the commissions being re-opened in the Liverpool District Court, he at once came forward, an old man upwards of eighty years of age, and gave up the whole of his hardly-earned property. An attempt is being made to get the bankruptcy superseded on payment of a composition to all the creditors of 10s. in the pound, in order that a small competency may be secured to Mr. Corbett for the short term of his life. One meeting has already been held for this purpose, and another is announced for the 8th August.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The Archbishop of Armagh left town on Saturday, on a visit to Admiral and Mrs. Eden, at their seat near Beccles, Norfolk.

Barometers for Lifeboat Stations.—The Royal National Lifeboat Institution is about to supply many of their lifeboat stations with barometers. Lytham and Fleetwood, in Lancashire; Llaneldwyn, Holyhead, and Moelfre, in Anglesey; and Castletown, in the Isle of Man, are among the stations selected to receive these instruments. It is a fact that at the present day the masters of our smaller coasting and fishing craft hardly ever think of consulting a barometer, nor, indeed, have they at most places an opportunity to do so. It is estimated that a good barometer cannot be fixed to a lifeboat house under £6, so that it will require a considerable sum to carry out effectually the plan of the National Lifeboat Institution. We understand that a benevolent gentleman has presented to the institution £50 to be applied specially to the purchase of barometers for its lifeboat stations; and we cannot doubt that the public will readily make up what may be further required to accomplish so important an undertaking.

St. Swithin Defied.—There is now before the Academy of Science at Paris a wonderful invention of Mons. Halvetius Otto, of Leipsic, by which he promises to insure fine weather—in fact, by making use of his invention rain cannot fall unless desired. His plan is simple enough. He erects a platform at a considerable height in the air, on which he places a "propeller," or huge bellows, worked by steam. With these bellows, which are very powerful, he blows away the clouds as they gather; and as rain comes from the clouds, it must necessarily follow that where clouds are not allowed to gather there can be no rain. He maintains that if a certain number of his "Rain Propellers," or "Pluvifuges," as he has named them, are placed at intervals over the city, he can provide for the inhabitants a continuance of fine weather, and a certain protection from sudden showers and muddy streets, so long the terror of fair pedestrians. The Academy have received the proposition of Mons. Otto with acclamation, so we trust it will soon be put into execution. The invention is scarcely more wonderful than Franklin's discovery of lightning conductors, and as the American succeeded by attraction, why should not Mons. Otto by repulsion?

The Druses and the Scotch.—A still more extraordinary belief exists amongst the Druses of the mountain—namely, that there are many Akkals of their creed in the hills of Scotland, who, on account of the dominant religion, are obliged to profess Christianity outwardly, but who, amongst themselves, are as pure Druses of the initiated class as any that exist in Lebanon. After learning that I was a Scotchman, Druses have often questioned me as to whether I was aware that members of their creed existed in that country. This tradition seems to have been handed down to the present generation from the days of the Crusaders, and to have got mixed up with the fact that the Templars existed formerly in certain parts of Europe; for certain ceremonies which the Syrian Druses say are practised by their Scottish br[illegible] bear a close resemblance to those of the old Knigh[illegible]plar. But it is more likely still—and this is very [illegible]ably one of the reasons of their supposed affinity with the Chinese—that amongst the Druses, as amongst other semi-civilised nations, certain affiliations and signs of freemasonry have crept in; and they have formed the idea that wherever recesses of the same society exist, the people hold the same religious creed.—*Once a Week.*

A Leaf from Demosthenes.—The following quotation from the celebrated Oration of Demosthenes "on the Crown," seems appropriate to the present state of things in connection with the East India Bill:—"Not with wall of stone or brick did I fortify this city, nor for this can I arrogate any distinction for myself; but if you seek dispassionately to inspect the fortifications founded by me, you will find that they consisted of arms and strongholds, military stations, harbours, ships, cavalry, and, above all, men prepared to fight for and defend them. These are the bulwarks which provided for Attica, so far as human foresight could provide them, and with these I surrounded, not the Piræus or Athens alone, but the entire coasts of our country."

Extraordinary Attempt at Suicide.—On Friday night, shortly before 9 o'clock, great excitement was caused at Blackfriars-bridge, owing to the following determined attempt made by a man and his sister to commit suicide. It appears that a man named George Ward, who works at a wool warehouse in Thames-street, proceeded to his sister's, in Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, to supper, and whilst there a quarrel arose from some cause, and getting into a great passion, he swore he would go and drown himself. The female said if he did she would do the same. The man then ran out in a state of frenzy, and upon reaching the first pier recess on the north-west side he precipitated himself head-foremost over the buttress and fell into the water; in his descent he must have struck the pier-head of the bridge, as his foot is broken, and his knees, and one of his shins are terribly cut. Mr. R. Ware, the master of the steamboat pier, in order to give instructions to the men in the boats, as to the direction the man was floating, went to the upper side of the bridge, when the sister of the unfortunate man came rushing upon the bridge, and having mounted the seat of the recess, made a violent attempt to throw herself over also. Fortunately Mr. Ware managed to seize hold of her, and after a desperate resistance on her part, he prevented her. Mr. Inspector King, of the river police, and the men under his charge, succeeded in rescuing the man, who was removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he remains without hopes of recovery.

Some efforts are now being made on behalf of the poor Cambridgeshire bard, James Reynolds Withers, of Fordham.

Mr. J. H. Ogden, the well-known "Irish delineator," embarked at Liverpool last week for New York, where he has accepted a highly lucrative engagement.

Mrs. William Ferguson, late Miss Kate Beverley, died in London of pneumonia on Monday last, at the early age of 27.

The French Academy has unanimously conferred the triennial prize, founded by M. Halphen, on M. Emile de Bonnechose, for his "History of England."

Dr. Brandinel retires from the librarianship of the Bodleian next September.

George Cruikshank has just completed an elaborate drawing, entitled "The Worship of Bacchus."

Mr. John Luard, an artist of great merit, is very seriously ill.

Messrs. A. and Black have in preparation a "Schoolboy's Manual of Geology," by Mr. J. B. Jukes.

Mr. James Hannay is about to withdraw from London, to assume the editorship of the *Edinburgh Courant.*

Mr. Townsend, late M.P., for Greenwich is once more an auctioneer: the stage has been abandoned.

The editorship of the *Quarterly Review* has, it is stated, passed from the hands of Mr. Elwin, and has been entrusted to Mr. M'Pherson, a Scotchman.

M. Horace Say, the son of J. B. Say, and one of the most eminent writers on political economy in France, has just died.

A new "Life of Louis Napoleon," by "Lucian Herbert," has been brought out by M. Sauerlander, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

A new novel by the Hon. C. Stuart Saville, entitled "Night and Day," is to be shortly published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

Madame Cicely Nott, after a most successful tour in Germany, will make her first reappearance upon the stage in England, at Brighton, on the opening night of the season.

Mr. Henry Phillips, at one time conspicuously eminent as an English vocalist, is now busy on a cantata entitled "The Day of Devotion." The probability is that it will be brought out in the provinces.

Madame Van den Heuval (Mdlle. Duprez that was) and Mdlle Sax are about to make their first appearances at the Grand Opera, Paris, in "Robert."

Mr. Gregory's Committee on the British Museum will, it is stated, propose several reforms and additions, and will also put in a claim for an additional grant of money.

The remains of a Roman theatre and temple dedicated to Apollo, have recently been discovered at Pierrefonde, near Compiegne. These are said to be in the best style of Roman art—and the *bas-reliefs* admirable.

The "New York Herald" on Heenan.—Among the distinguished visitors to the *Herald* office last evening, was the far-famed hero of Farnborough—John C. Heenan—the object of his call being to present for publication the letter accepting the challenge of Morrissey which appeared in our columns yesterday. Heenan came entirely alone and unattended, but hardly had he taken his seat in the *sanctus sanctorum* before cheers for the "Benicia Boy," and shouts for "Heenan," from beneath the window, indicated that his presence was discovered, and that the enthusiasm with which his name is everywhere received since the fight, is in nowise abated. He was neatly attired in a black frock coat, white pants and vest, and no stranger would have recognised in the quiet and gentlemanly bearing, the mild eye and modest speech of the individual before him, the redoubtable champion whose name within the last six months has been spoken by every tongue in the civilised world. As was manifested in Great Britain, Heenan has unquestionably the rare quality of producing a favourable impression upon every one in his company. Possessing a good command of language, a fund of incident, fine power of description, a strong vein of humour, and what the ladies, who are the best judges in the world of such things, would call a "winning way," one cannot help losing sight at times of the prize fighter in remembering these more gentle features of his character, so prominently in contrast with its grosser shades.

The Proposed Exhibition of 1862.—The Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851 have, after maturely considering the proposals for holding an exhibition in 1862, offered to let to the promoters 16¼ acres of the land at Kensington-gore, for the purpose of erecting upon it the required buildings. They stipulate that certain portions of the exhibition buildings shall be of a permanent character, and that a sum of £10,000 shall be paid to them out of the profits of the undertaking, to be appropriated for future exhibitions. The guarantee fund now exceeds £340,000, and it is made up of guarantors who have put down their names for sums varying from £100 to £10,000. The Prince Consort and Messrs. Uzielli are the two guarantors of the larger amounts. A royal commission will, it is understood, be shortly issued for carrying out the affair, as in the case of the Exhibition of 1851.

Dinner to Lord Clyde.—The Cosmopolitan Club of which Lord Clyde has long been a member, had the honour of being the first to entertain his lordship and his personal staff on Saturday night, on his return from the scene of his distinguished services. The dinner took place at the Albion, Aldergate-street, and was attended by the following gentlemen:—E C Stirling, George Russell, W M Thackeray, James Spedding, Sir John Simeon, Col. Sir Anthony Stirling, K C B; Lord Stanley, M P; M Higgins, the Hon P Bruce, Alfred Denison, Charles Wynne, F W Gibbs, C B, Alexander Munro, G S Venables, Captain Eastwick, Grant Duff, M P, Henry Grenfell, M P, Baron Marochetti, H A Bruce, M P, Manuel Garcia, James Ferguson, John Leslie, M P, Mr. Coningham, M P, Mr Layard, W S W Vaux, Mr A Russell, M P, H D Seymour, M P, Mr Justice Willes, Alfred Seymour, Tom Taylor, George Grenfell Glyn, M P, Lord Wodehouse, Lord de Grey, Colonel Herbert, M P; Henry Reeve, Monckton Milnes, M P; H W Phillips, R A; A Kinglake, M P; R B D Morier, George Clive, M P; B Grey, Dr Kingsley, W Wells, M P; Lieutenant-Colonel Norman, Lieutenant-Colonel Metcalf, Major Alison, General Lord Clyde. A number of complimentary toasts were proposed in the course of the evening, and the company did not separate until a late hour.

The Death of Cardinal Richelieu.—The war in the Pyrenees, the chief object of Richelieu's solicitude, was brought to a successful termination. Both Roussillon and Catalonia became provinces of France. All this glory and power could not give peace of mind to the dying statesman. Since the execution of Cinq Mars, he felt that the King hated him. He dreaded, not the death which was advancing towards him with giant strides, but the knife of the assassin. Ignorant and yet suspicious of the part taken by the King in the late conspiracy, it was Louis XIII. whom he chiefly feared. On the rare occasions when the King visited him, the apartment was filled by his guards, who retained their arms; an unheard-of insult to Royalty. He did not yet feel himself safe. He insisted upon the banishment of three of the King's favourite attendants—Messrs. Tilladet, De la Salle, and Desessart, officers of the Royal Guard. Louis XIII. resisted long, but in vain, with this consolation, that their pretended disgrace would not last long, as the Cardinal's days were numbered. . . . . . On the 28th Richelieu was attacked by violent fever, and spitting of blood. The symptoms increased. On the 2nd December his life was despaired of. Public prayers were put up in all the churches, and the King had a long conference with the minister to whom he owed so much. After asking the King's protection for his family and descendants, he advised him as to his future policy, recommended Mazarin as his successor, and composed with him an act, afterwards registered by the Parliament, which, after recapitulating the various conspiracies in which Gaston had been engaged, excluded him for ever from any share in the Government, or in the Regency, in the event of the King's death. After the King's departure, Richelieu asked the physicians how long he had to live. Wishing to flatter him, they replied, that "God would work a miracle sooner than suffer the extinction of one who was so necessary to the welfare of France." His niece, the Duchess d'Aiguillon, running in, exclaimed, "Sir, you will not die: a holy woman, a Carmelite nun, has received the revelation." "My dear," he said, "we must all laugh at that; we must believe only in the Gospel;" and turning to the physician nearest him, "Speak to me," he said, "not as a doctor, but as a friend." "Monseigneur," was the reply, "in twenty-four hours you will be dead or cured." "That is speaking out," said Richelieu; "I understand you." The sacrament was then administered to him. "Here is my Judge," he said, when the consecrated wafer was presented to him, "my Judge, who will soon pronounce my sentence. May he condemn me, if in the course of my ministry, I have had any other aim than the good of the church and of the State." "Do you forgive your enemies?" said the priest. "I have had none but those of the State," was the reply. The symptoms continued to increase. He bore them with admirable patience and fortitude. He gave way but for an instant, when bidding adieu to his niece, "the being," to use his own words, "whom he had most loved on earth." All around were weeping; for the terrible Minister was, by the testimony of his contemporaries, the best master, kinsman, and friend that ever existed. He preserved the same composure throughout his long agony, which lasted till towards noon on the 4th of December, when, with one deep sigh, his great soul left the wreck of what had been its tenement on earth. The King whose reign he had made glorious, the people whom he had raised to supremacy, were alike relieved by his death.—*National Review.*

Mr. Bentley announces the autobiography of Mrs. Delany, a notability of last century, attached to the person of Queen Charlotte, and who corresponded with many of the literary celebrities of her time. The volumes, which will include letters of John Wesley, and Young, of the "Night Thoughts," are to be edited by Lady Llanover.

The London art season is over. The Royal Academy and other exhibitions closed on Saturday. "Upon the whole," says the *Illustrated London News*, "the past season has been a 'good' one, in a commercial sense—pictures have gone off well at top prices, and many have changed hands whilst yet on the walls at an advanced figure."

The Last Tragic Mystery.—The mystery which has, for a month past, enveloped the cruel child murder perpetrated at Road has not yet been solved. The half-sister of the deceased, accused of having had a hand in this atrocious crime, has been discharged, not a particle of evidence having been adduced to authorise her detention, or, indeed, to justify her original arrest. The peculiar circumstances of the case would have afforded valid excuse for placing Miss Constance Kent under so strict a surveillance as would have rendered abortive any attempt at flight; but mere speculative suspicion is not a sufficient ground for dragging a young girl as a criminal to the bar of justice. We draw our conclusions solely from the testimony given before the magistrates; nor are we bound to take any other data as the basis of our judgment. When Inspector Whicher swore, on making application for a warrant for her apprehension, that he had reason to suspect that this young lady was implicated in the murder—and when he further stated, on asking for a remand, that he would be able to show her *animus* towards her little brother—he placed himself under a moral obligation to prove that he had substantial grounds for his allegations. He has done nothing of the sort. The charge has completely broken down, and the conclusion is irresistible, and the police have been trying to arrive at the truth by making a hap-hazard arrest, and trusting to what might come out in the examination of witnesses. It would be impossible to speak with too serious reprobation of such a mode of proceeding. The *manes* of the murdered child are not to be appeased by the murder of his sister's reputation. The case is still wrapped in doubt, and the facts proved present strange enigmas, and suggest the most contradictory probabilities. Still we cannot help feeling that a few rays of light are beginning to glimmer through the cloud. While the magistrates continued to hold their sittings in secret, the public could gather the facts relating to this tragical occurrence only from vague rumours and gossiping scandal; but now we have before us a body of evidence, the leading points of which we will endeavour to weave into a brief and intelligible narrative. On the night of Friday, the 29th of June, the family of Mr. Kent retired to rest, as usual, about 11 o'clock, the servants having, according to custom, fastened all the doors and shutters. The household consisted of 12 individuals, Mr. Kent and his wife, three daughters and a son by a former marriage, two girls and a boy, the children of his present wife, and three maid servants. The little boy, Francis Saville Kent, and the youngest girl slept in the same room with the nurse, Elizabeth Gough—the former close to her bedside, the latter in a cot placed against the wall. The nurse states that at five o'clock on the morning of Saturday, she was awakened by the little girl, and, looking at the boy's bed, perceived that it was empty. She alleges that she was not uneasy at this, because she had heard Mrs. Kent (who is so near her confinement that it was deemed unadvisable to examine her as a witness) say that if she heard the child cry she would come and fetch it, but she admits that Mrs. Kent had never, on any occasion, fetched the boy out of his bed before while he was sleeping. From five until six o'clock, Elizabeth Gough remained tranquilly in her bed, without troubling herself to make any inquiry respecting the whereabouts of her missing charge. At six o'clock she knocked at her mistress' door, with the intention of asking whether the child was in her room; as she passed his cot she noticed that the bedclothes had been carefully turned down at the foot. Her knock eliciting no response, she returned to the nursery, and occupied herself in dressing the little girl until a quarter past seven; then, two hours and a quarter after she had first missed him, she went again to Mrs. Kent's room, and asked her if she had seen anything of the lost boy. Neither the mother nor the sisters could throw any light on the cause of his disappearance, and the household were at once alarmed. The housemaid found that the window and shutter of the drawing room, which had been fastened over night were open, though there were no marks of violence to indicate an entrance from without. The nurse, at the inquest, deposed that she noticed "impressions of footmarks like a man's boots with hob-nails" on the drugget covering the drawingroom carpet—though the housemaid now declares that she did not observe their existence. Mr. Kent, believing that the child had been stolen, set out for Trowbridge, for the purpose, as he explains, of calling upon Superintendent Foley, of the county constabulary, and requesting him to cause the police to scour the neighbourhood. Meanwhile the news of the event had reached the village, and Benger, a working man, asked William Nutt, a shoemaker, to help him in searching the grounds around Mr. Kent's house. Nutt at first objected, on the ground that he "did not like to go on a gentleman's premises;" but he was satisfied with the assurance that in such a case no offence could be taken. On arriving at the bottom of the lawn, Nutt said that he "would look for a dead child." He then, with his companion, "went straight from the lower corner to the closet"—a garden privy—and seeing blood upon the floor, he exclaimed, before making any search for the body, "It is, as I predicted." A light being procured, the corpse of the poor little fellow was found thrust down into the privy, a piece of flannel, which cannot be identified as having belonged to the family, being wrapped around the body, and with it was found the blanket which, the night before, had been between the sheet and counterpane of his cot. The blackened face and protruded tongue showed that the child had been killed by strangulation; there was a stab in his left side, which had evidently been given with great force, and all the blood had been drained from his body by a gash in his throat, which nearly severed the head from the trunk. Meanwhile the surgeon ordinarily attending upon Mr. Kent's family had been sent for. He states that he went into the bedroom of Miss Constance Kent, that he saw upon the bed a night-dress, which had evidently been worn for about a week, but which had upon it no stains or marks of blood. On the Monday following the housemaid collected the soiled linen for the week, and she positively swears that she received this night-dress from Miss Constance, and, after it had been entered in the list by Miss Kent, the eldest daughter, placed it in the basket, which was handed to the laundress, in the usual course. The laundress, Esther Holly, has a daughter married to the brother of William Nutt, whose singular prescience and remarkable good fortune in the immediate discovery of the object of his search, we have already adverted to. Mrs. Holly affirms that as soon as she had received the linen she hurried home with it, and at once examined the bundle, because she had heard that there was a night-dress lost. She does not explain why she did not verify this by comparing the linen with the list in the presence of Mrs. Kent or her servants, before she left the house; nor is there the slightest evidence that, up to that time, there had been any rumour respecting the loss of such an article. It clearly was not missing on the morning after the murder, when Mr. Parsons, the surgeon, saw it on Miss Constance's bed, and noticed that it was "very clean—in the condition, in short, of a garment which might have been worn by a young lady sleeping alone for a week." It was not missing on the Monday morning, when Sarah Cox, the housemaid, found it thrown down on the landing outside Miss Constance's bedroom door, and put it in the bundle with the other soiled linen, after it had been duly entered in the washing-book by Miss Kent. It has been missing ever since Mrs. Holly took possession of the bundle; but how that has come to pass we cannot pretend to say. Its disappearance may have been the result of an accident; if so, that accident has had the unhappy effect of diverting attention for a time from the real assassin, whoever he or she may be, to a young lady, whose perfect innocence has not been impugned by a particle of evidence. The facts disclosed in the testimony of which we have summarised the most striking points seem clearly to show that the police have been hitherto upon an entirely wrong scent, and must direct their investigations into a new track if they would bring the authors of this atrocious and cold-blooded crime to justice. We apprehend that, among those who peruse the evidence by which the charge against Miss Constance Kent has been sought to be sustained, there can be but one feeling with regard to the cruel persecution—for it deserves no other name—to which she has been exposed. The guardians of the public safety are bound to display some discrimination in the exercise of the very large powers which are entrusted to them; it is their duty to respect the rights of the innocent as well as to secure the punishment of the guilty. We must necessarily conclude that Inspector Whicher had no other evidence in his possession when he demanded, first the apprehension, and then the remand, of Miss Constance Kent, than that which he produced on the inquiry; there can be no possible excuse, therefore, for a course which has added deeply to the pangs of an afflicted family, and not only exposed a young girl to the ignominy of a vile suspicion, but consigned her for a week to Devizes Jail. The evidence with regard to the night-dress, on the alleged secretion of which the whole case against the accused hinged, were accessible to the police before the charge was made; they ought, before promising to prove her *animus* against the deceased to have made themselves acquainted with the purport of that frivolous, gossiping, and utterly vapid school-girl testimony which so signally broke down, to say nothing of the counterbalancing proof of the affectionate relations which existed up to the very eve of the crime between this young lady and the murdered child. Let them now make atonement for an error to which we can ascribe no other cause than an excess of misdirected zeal, by pursuing their researches actively in a new channel. It is clear that the crime must have been perpetrated by some one who was in the house on the night of the murder. But this does not necessarily involve the supposition that the assassin was one of the household. That a miscreant should secrete himself in a house for the purpose of committing a nefarious deed is not altogether without precedent. Nor is there any force in the suggestion that no one who was not known to the boy could have taken him from his bed and carried him to the spot where his body was found. The child was strangled; and strangled children make no noise, even when carried in the middle of the night in a stranger's arms. The murderer may, of course, have had an accomplice in the house; it is most desirable, therefore, that the strictest inquiries should be made with regard to the relations subsisting between the servants and persons out of doors. As we have already remarked, some few gleams of light are beginning to pierce the cloud which has hung over this case, and we have sanguine hopes that the mystery which still envelopes it will before long be entirely dispersed.—*Morning Star.*

SPORTING.

GOODWOOD RACES.

Goodwood, Friday Evening.—Although the attendance to-day fell far short in numbers to that of yesterday, the racing was much superior. The sport commenced at one o'clock, but long before that hour I availed myself of an invitation I received yesterday to visit Goodwood House, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, and I need scarcely state that I was much delighted with what I there saw. On entering that princely edifice I was conducted to the breakfast-room, in which was a table loaded with a massive gold service and a sumptuous fare, which is usually spread whenever his grace has visitors. The duke, I am sorry to say, is suffering from an attack of gout, and a slight cold—so much so that he was not able to attend the races, as has been his custom for years, and this was the only unhappy circumstance of the meeting. Yesterday he sat in a carriage on the lawn, enveloped in a greatcoat, in order to see the frequenters of the races drive past him, and although the afternoon was beautifully fine its effects were unfavourable, as he passed but an indifferent night. Lord Derby, who was one of the house visitors, looked remarkably well; indeed, I never saw his lordship look better. He looked as fresh as a two-year-old, and capable of standing plenty of work. The "form" of the noble lord is now so well known to the "book-makers" that whenever he meets his opponents on fair terms they will hesitate before they lay against him, as it is probable that he may "walk in" as easily as did Sweet Sauce for the Cup yesterday. Lord Derby is much liked on the turf by his political opponents as well as by his friends, and well he may be, for he always "goes straight," and runs his horse regardless of being forestalled in the market by the public. If this example were followed by other owners of horses who make a practice of allowing the public to back them and then scratch them at the eleventh hour, as in the case of Riseberg, there would be fewer enemies to turf proceedings. After having been shown through the house, and receiving a flattering compliment in consequence of my having been so fortunate as to hit the two first horses in the Stakes, I took my departure for the Stand, in front of which I heard innumerable voices call out "I'll bet 6 to 4 on the field," and referring to the card I found that the Nassau Stakes was the race referred to. Lord Stamford's Provision actually won the race from Seclusion and Contadina, to the great surprise of both her owner and trainer. The three came together until they reached the stand, when Lord Stamford's mare went in front and won. I cannot allow this race to pass over without briefly referring to one or two incidents in connexion with it. Previous to the race Mr. Joseph Dawson, the trainer of Provision, expressed his opinion to Lord Stamford, that it was impossible for the mare to beat Contadina and Seclusion, both of whom were remarkably fit and well. Acting, I should presume, on the opinion of the trainer, as well as his own, he laid in different bets £3,000 to £2,000 on Seclusion and Contadina. His Lordship was perfectly justified in laying odds on the two, as I am convinced that both of them are well able to give his mare Provision at least 7lb. and a beating, and were Lord Stamford to lend Provision either to Mr. Greville or Mr. Hall, the respective owners of Contadina and Seclusion, to run the same course over again at even weights, there can, with judges, be no two opinions on the subject. We know the result. Provision won; but Lord Stamford, we are sorry to say, lost some £3,000 over the race. The question naturally arises, what was the cause? I am satisfied in my own mind that this is, to say the least of it, a mysterious business; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Greville—than whom a more honourable man does not exist—will investigate this affair most minutely. I have not the honour of knowing Mr. Hall, but I presume he, like Mr. Greville, will be delighted in having the opportunity of questioning parties who were in any way likely to interfere with their horses or riders. It is to be hoped that such another event may not occur to Lord Stamford, for breeders, trainers, and riders cannot too highly prize a nobleman who has given such high prices for young stock, and who is now one of the few left of the old school of turf patrons.

The Duke of Richmond's Plate brought a good field to the posts and which the Speaker won by something less than a length. It was a capital race to the stand with three, but the winner came out rather cleverly at the finish.

The race for the March Stakes was a brilliant thing between Spicebox and Mr. Ten Broeck's Pomona, Captain Christie's mare having the greatest difficulty in shaking off the American. The winner was in splendid condition, scarcely turning a hair when pulled up.

The contest for the Chesterfield Cup, like that for the Duke's Plate, produced a large field. Comforter, who was a great favourite with the public, got very badly off, losing at least 50 yards, and when he caught his horses he became so locked in that he was deprived of what chance he had. Count Batthyany's Orlanda won by a length. She is a nice-looking mare, and ran in bandages.

There was a severe struggle for the Nursery Stakes between Rouge Dragon and Captain Fortibus, which ended in a dead heat. In front of the Stand, Rouge Dragon was leading, and looked like winning, when Bottom, the rider of Captain Fortibus, sat down and went to work in a masterly manner, and just got his horse up on the post. It was a terrific set to, and I never witnessed finer riding in my life than that displayed by Bottom when getting his horse up between the stand and the post. Eastern Princess was entered for this race, and was made a great favourite in a very disingenuous manner. A certain division, who were justly supposed to know something about the movements of her owner, went from one end of the inclosure to the other exclaiming, "I want to back Eastern Princess," and so eager did they *appear* to get on, that the public followed suit; and, when taking the odds, it was expressly stated by the layers "I'll lay you 4 to 1 p.p." The deluded admirers of the Eastern Princess, in not finding her number up, were able to fully appreciate the snare into which they had been decoyed. Her owner allowed the public to back her up to the time of starting. This and similar practices should be discussed during the approaching reform meetings—I do not mean at Manchester, but at those of the Jockey Club.

Mr. Sargent's Crater brought the day's report to a close by winning the Queen's Plate in a canter from Ten Broeck's Starke—this being no less than the fifth time that this spirited stranger had run second during the meeting.

The weather, like that of the preceding days, was delightfully fine, and to those who attend Goodwood simply for the sake of the sport, Tuesdays and Fridays are always preferable to the Stakes and Cup days, inasmuch as they can enjoy themselves without being crushed to death or deafened by those who are constantly bawling out, "I'll bet against anything."

Harkaway.

CHAMPION COMPETITION ATHLETIC GAMES.

Stewards—Captain Bland, 76th Regiment; Captain Hearn, 76th Regiment; J. J. D. La Touche, Esq.; H. R. Murray, Esq.; R. Christian, Esq.; T. R. Brunskill, Esq.
Judges—Captain Bland and R. Christian, Esq.
Hon. Sec.—J. J. D. La Touche, Esq.
Timekeeper—Edward Drinkwater, Esq.
Starter—W Cohoon.

A very numerous and fashionable assemblage mustered at the Rotundo yesterday afternoon to witness these sports, which were carried out in a highly efficient manner. Notwithstanding the great crowd, upwards of 3,000 being present, the course was admirably kept, and the committee are entitled to great credit for their exertions in bringing this popular style of amusement so prominently before the public. The different events were most keenly contested, and the time made in several of them first-rate, particularly the four-mile race, which was won in 6 seconds under 25 minutes. It appeared at one time a match between Cavalry and Infantry, Mr. Mesham, of the 1st Royal Dragoons, and Mr. A. G. West, of the 76th, the latter, however, carried the day, greatly to the delight of his brother officers, who mustered strongly on the occasion. Mr. Pearse, of the same regiment, likewise displayed great pluck and endurance in the several contests in which he was engaged, particularly in the hurdle race, which he won in very clever style, and it put Mr. Radcliffe to the pin of his collar to out-jump him in the high leap, besides getting second in three other contests. The excellent band of the 76th Regiment was on the ground.

100 Yards Race—First Heat—R D Richards, 1; R Reeves, 2. Time, 11½ seconds.
Youths' Race, 100 Yards—First Heat—R C Christian, 1; J W Christian, 2. Time, 13 seconds.
100 Yards Race—Second Heat—A Pearse, 76th Regiment, 1; J J Spring, 2. Time, 11½ seconds.
Youths' Race, 100 Yards—Second Heat—K Busha, 1; dead heat for second place between Roberts and M'Donnell. Time, 12 seconds.
High Leap—E. Radcliffe, 1; A. Pearse, 76th Regiment, 2.
Vaulting with the Pole—In consequence of the pole breaking, this could not be finished by the Messrs. Pearse and George.
Final Heat—100 Yards—Richards, 1; Pearse, 2.
Final Heat—Youths' Race 100 Yards—K Busha, 1; R Christian, 2.
Throwing the Weight (19 feet 10 inches.)—T Clancy, 1; A Pearse, 2.
Hurdle Race, 400 Yards—A Pearse, 1; A H Kildahl, 2. Time, 1 minute 4 seconds.
Vaulting with the Hands—J Ward, 1; A Pearse, 76th Regiment, 2.
Four Mile Race—A G West, 76th Regiment, 1; G Perry, 2. Time, 24 minutes 54 seconds
Scratch Race, Half a Mile—Mr Farren, 1; Mr Richards, 2. Time, 2 minutes 12 seconds.

CRICKET.

EAGLE C. C. v. HIBERNIA.

This match was played in the Phoenix Park, on Saturday last. The Hibernia gentlemen first took the bat, but made no stand against the excellent slow bowling of Mr. Nolan, who, although labouring under the great disadvantage of a strong opposing wind, succeeded in taking all the wickets. The total of the innings was 32, the chief contribution being 10 from Mr. Pierce, who ought, however, to have run out when but 3 were down to his credit. The fielding of Messrs. Kennedy and Beauty, indeed, of the Eagle Eleven, generally was good. The long-stopping of Mr. Welland perfect—he did not let a single bye escape him. The Eagle C.C. then went to the wickets, Messrs. Byrne and A. Duncan bowling, the former very destructive leg-twisters, the latter lightning shooters which were very difficult to ward off, and so rapidly did the wickets fall that when the ninth man was out one run was still wanting, and the match became very exciting; but Mr. K. Andrews having joined Mr. Welland, who was well in, and scoring, quickly relieved the anxiety of his friends by making a very pretty drive, and there not being time for a second innings, the match was won by the Eagle by one run, with one wicket to go down. The score was as follows:—

HIBERNIA.		EAGLE.	
P May Esq, c Gilligan, b Nolan,	5	E Nolan, Esq, b Duncan,	9
E Shannon, Esq, c Nolan, b Gilligan,	3	J Beaty, Esq, b Byrne	2
B Pierce, Esq, b Nolan,	10	T Phillips, Esq, l b w b, Duncan,	3
C Jones, Esq, c Gilligan, b Nolan,	7	J Kennedy, Esq, b Duncan,	0
A Duncan, Esq, b Nolan,	3	C Welland, Esq, not out,	6
— Langan, Esq, b Nolan,	0	T Carleton, Esq, b Byrne,	0
— Robinson, Esq, b Nolan,	0	W Lane, Esq, b Byrne,	0
St Peters, Esq, run out,	0	S Williams, Esq, b Byrne,	0
— M'Donald, Esq, c Gilligan, b Nolan,	0	— Andrews, Esq, b Byrne,	4
S Watson, Esq, c Nolan, b Gilligan,	2	J Gilligan, Esq, b Duncan,	0
— Byrne, Esq, not out,	0	R Andrews, not out,	1
W 1, n b 1,	2	W 4, b 4,	8
Total,	32	Total,	33

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

ENTRY OF GARIBALDI INTO MESSINA.

Genoa, July 29.—News received here fully confirms the entry of Garibaldi into Messina.

SYRIA.

Paris, July 30.—The *Constitutionnel* of to-day expresses hopes that the Convention in reference to Syria will be signed to-day.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The *Post*, in a conspicuous leader, says that a letter has just been received in London, the writer of which it may be presumed is the Emperor Napoleon. In this letter an earnest desire is expressed for our alliance, coupled with the practical request that we should work out in Italy and in Syria a united policy. Moreover, the letter contains assurances relative to military and naval strength of a frank and explicit character. The main object of the letter is apparently an anxious desire for the maintenance of peace throughout Europe, the development of the commercial resources of France, and the cultivation of a good understanding and communication between the two great Western Powers.

MEETING OF THE PARIS CONVENTION.

The Paris correspondent of the "Post," telegraphs that it was only yesterday that official intelligence was read, that the Sultan's Government had accepted the proposal to commence a negociation for a Convention. The plenipotentiaries will assemble to-day, at the hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Until the signature of the Convention no embarkation of troops will take place.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times," says that the propositions of the Powers are as follows:—A contingent to be furnished by each Power for the pacification of Syria, by France, of 4,000 men, by England 2,000, by Prussia, 2,000, by Austria, 2,000. Nothing is said of Russia. It is also proposed that if any of the Powers will not or cannot send troops, France will supply the deficiency, so as to complete the number of 10,000 men.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The substitution of the Armstrong gun throughout the brigade of Royal Horse Artillery, is now completed. A number of Serjeant Majors in the Royal Artillery are appointed as adjutants in volunteer corps, with an emolument of 10s per day in addition to their retiring pension, and will shortly be gazetted.

HER MAJESTY AND THE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Her Majesty though unable to review the volunteer corps of the Northern Counties, either on her way to or from Scotland, has expressed a hope that she may have an opportunity of doing so at another time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new Curate of St. George's-in-the-East commenced his duties yesterday. At the morning service the rev. gentleman ascended the pulpit in his surplice and about 150 of the people walked out of the church At the evening service there was, as usual, a large congregation. The prayers was said, and not intoned. Mr Hassard, the Curate, again preached this time in his black gown, and he was listened to with marked attention.

The "Herald" has a leader on the Irish Brigade

The Archbishops of Bordeaux and Paris have ordered prayers to be offered up in all the churches of their respective dioceses on behalf the Christians in Syria.

The Great Northern Railway was blocked up nearly seven hours, from Saturday evening to 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in consequence of the breaking of an axle of the engine of the up Scotch express train, in one of the tunnels near Hornsey, which threw several carriages off the rails; but fortunately the passengers escaped without serious injury.

Accounts of the Suez Canal scheme show that a million of francs have been expended in the cost of the Direction. That of this sum 500,000 francs had been charged for the journeys of M. Lesseps, a further sum for furnishing his apartments at Paris, and 400,000 francs for the salaries of the members of the Direction, consisting of M. Lesseps and one or two assistants.

A Dundalk Steamer for Garibaldi.—The splendid steamer Independence, belonging to the Dundalk Steampacket Company, has just been sold to Garibaldi's agent in Liverpool, and will be immediately sent to Sicily.

Literature among the Carmen of Glasgow.—Recently prizes were held out to the cab-drivers generally, by an association in London, for Essays on Sabbath Rest. We are happy to state that on Friday morning, Eadie Nimmo, in the employment of Mr. Wm. Ross, Parliamentary-road, received one of these prizes in the tangible shape of two pounds.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Rate of Interest on Landed Securities in Scotland.—We understand that the commissioners on the rate of interest on landed securities in Scotland, having met, resolved that the rate of interest on such first-class securities, from and after Martinmas next, be at the rate of 3½ per cent.—*Ibid.*

Strabane Progression.—A dry-dock, for the purpose of repairing vessels and making them seaworthy, is being constructed in Strabane. This work, which is situated near the Canal basin, and in close proximity to the saw-mills, bobbin factory, and chemical works of James M'Kinlay, Esq., has been commenced, and is now more than half finished, under the auspices of the Strabane Steamboat Company (Limited), for the accommodation of their several lighters, dredges, steamers, and sailing craft, and will, when completed, be of vast importance and utility, not only to the company but the country at large.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

Cheap System of Telegraphing.—Arrangements are at present being made in London to form a company entitled "The United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company." The object is to establish a system of electric telegraph communication throughout the United Kingdom at the uniform rate of one shilling. A similar system has been successfully adopted in Switzerland. The proposed company possess several patents through which they are confident that they can expedite the operation of telegraphing, and economise the working expenses attending the system. In fact, it is an endeavour to apply the principle of the penny postage to the electric telegraph. A special Act of Parliament has been obtained, investing the company with the necessary powers to carry out the undertaking.

Destructive Fire at Armagh.—On Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, a most destructive fire broke out in the flour mill of Mr. Cardwell, of Tullyelmer, near Armagh. The flames were first seen by a watchman at the Ulster Railway terminus, who gave the alarm, and in a short time Mr. Cardwell's family were roused from sleep, and no time was lost in attempting to save the building. Intelligence was conveyed to the bell-ringer and to the keeper of the fire-engine station; but it was not until half-past three o'clock that any information reached the police barrack. However, as soon as the alarm was given, every man in the barrack was up, and proceeded at once, under Sub-Inspector Fausett, to the scene of the fire. When they reached Tullyelmer, a distance of nearly a mile, the entire range of buildings was in flames. The stores, which were filled with wheat and flour, presented such a scene as could hardly be described; and such was the intensity of the heat and the fury of the element, that all approach was impossible. The city engine, which was well supplied with water, was admirably plied by the police and the citizens, and water was poured on the blazing pile with great power, but without the slightest effect. In spite of the most energetic measures, all the floors were burned up, and the roof fell in with a dreadful crash. The grain destroyed is said to be forty tons, besides flour, and the whole building is in ruins; indeed, there is scarcely a vestige of it remaining except the walls. It is not known how the fire originated, the kiln (the only part in which a fire was kept) being a long distance from the main building. The premises were insured; but I am told that the amount of the insurance will not nearly cover the loss which has been sustained. A watchman was kept on the mill and premises every night except Saturday; and as no person was near the spot when the fire broke out, the flames had made too much progress to be arrested before any means could be taken to save the property.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

The French Army of Reserve.—The French War Department is actively occupied with the organisation of the Army of Reserve. The corps of engineers is charged with the execution of all the measures required to carry out this organisation to the greatest possible state of perfection. The superior officers of the corps have placed themselves in direct communication with the municipalities of the *chefs lieux* of the arrondissements, and called upon them to provide buildings, which the Government will rent or purchase in case of necessity; but, in any case, a place must be found for the men during the period of instruction. In these buildings there must be a space set apart to receive stores—such as clothing, arms, &c., and there will be attached a staff of officers, sub-officers, and trained soldiers, taken for this purpose from the army in activity. Each month 120 men belonging to the reserve will be lodged in these district barracks to be drilled and instructed. When time is completed their places will be taken by others until the whole reserve shall have completed its preliminary military education. During the period of exercise and instruction these young men will be made to wear the military dress, and in other matters will be subjected to military discipline. The execution of this measure is followed up with great activity. It seems to be the realisation of what appears to have long been a favourite idea of the Emperor for a vast system of military organisation. It is one of the many things which the third Napoleon has taken from the first of that name—though the latter was an empire of war, and the present is, as we know, one of peace.

The French Embassy.—The Countess de Persigny had an evening party on Saturday, at Albert-gate House, at which a select company were present. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, honoured the countess by their presence. On leaving the Royal party left for Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

KINGSTOWN INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

Yesterday a large number of persons availed themselves of the privilege granted by the Directors of the City of Dublin Steampacket Company, of allowing the public on board the Leinster. From an early hour in the morning until dusk, a constant succession of visitors was to be seen going to and fro in the direction of this very beautiful vessel.

BAZAAR.

Yesterday, a bazaar and fancy fair was held in the Gresham Gardens, in aid of the Roman Catholic schools of the parish. It was attended by a large concourse of people, and the receipts are said to have been very considerable. In the evening the grounds were lighted with gas. The band of the 1st Royal Dragoons was present, and played several pleasing selections of music during the day. To-day, the sale will be continued at one o'clock.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

At ten o'clock, yesterday morning, F. Thorpe Porter, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

Timothy Ridom, of York-street, plasterer, and Peter Kinsella, Simmons-place, fisherman, were brought up in custody of the police, charged with having been disorderly, by fighting one with another, on the Crofton-road, on the previous evening.—Both the prisoners were ordered to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours, or to find bail for their future good conduct.

Bridget Burne, of Mathews-terrace, washerwoman, was charged by the police with disorderly conduct, thereby collecting a crowd in the public thoroughfare.—She was sentenced to be imprisoned for seven days, or to find bail for her good conduct in future.

Thomas Curran, of Baymount-court, schoolboy, was charged with having thrown stones, in company of some other boys who escaped the police, at the windows of an old house in Cumberland-street, the property of Lord De Vesci.—He was ordered to pay a fine of 2s. 6d., or be imprisoned for 48 hours.

THE GALWAY SUBSIDY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Galway, Monday.—This morning, a deputation, consisting of gentlemen from the boards of the Harbour and Town Commissioners, and from the grand juries of the county and town, waited upon Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., M.P., at the Railway Hotel, to solicit his support in favour of the Galway postal subsidy, when the question shall be debated in Parliament.

Mr. George Morris, High Sheriff, introduced the deputation, who were cordially received by Mr. Whiteside.

Mr. P. M. Lynch, chairman of the Harbour Commissioners, announced the object of their interview.

Mr. Whiteside, after a few words in reply, said, the success of the question depended upon the attendance of the Irish members when the debate would come before the House of Commons. Government, he thought, was not itself adverse to the matter; but the Scotch members, for some cause unaccountable to him, were completely opposed to it. Strength, and not argument, was the point; and it would be well if circulars were forwarded to such Parliamentary representatives in this province as had not yet been requested to give their aid. By the support, then, of the Irish members, Government would not offer hostility to the contract, and the subsidy would be secured. A great deal, too, would now depend on the Atlantic Company's new directory.

Mr. Lynch returned thanks to Mr. Whiteside for his courteous reception of the deputation, and the warm feeling he evinced on the welfare of the Galway packet station; after which the meeting separated.

COUNTY MEATH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Kells, Saturday, July 28.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, before Mr. Marmion, one of the coroners for the county of Meath, and a respectable jury, at Glack, Ballivor, a few miles from this town, on view of the bodies of two men, Matthew Bligh and Thomas Kenny, who met their death under the following circumstances:—The two men were engaged at their usual avocations in a sawpit at the above-named place. A bank, which projected considerably over its basement, stood convenient to the place they were working, and which, giving way, fell over, completely covering the two men. One was almost immediately taken out, but only survived a few minutes. In the other case, death was almost instantaneous. The coroner having summed up, the jury at once returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

The services in this church attracted some attention on Sunday, as being the first Sunday since Mr. Bryan King's departure. Mr. Hansard, the new curate, officiated at all the three services, though with assistance from two clerical friends (a rector and a curate, we understand, from the West-end of London). According to an agreement made between Mr. Hansard and Mr. King, the choristers, as before, chanted the Psalms and Canticles, but the prayers were read. The ardour of the responses was somewhat abated by this change, but they were still sufficiently loud to give an unusual air of excitement to the service.

Mr. Hansard read the prayers and lessons in a clear, distinct voice, and the only variation that was apparent from the ordinary mode of conducting the service was that (seemingly from some confusion arising out of his novel situation) he read the Collects for the Morning Prayer as well as the Litany, thus unintentionally lengthening the service. In this, however, the congregation was unable to detect any sign either of Puseyism or anti-Puseyism.

The Communion, which (owing to the very scanty attendance at the early Communion, at eight a.m.) was celebrated again together with the rest of the morning service, had no peculiarities to be remarked. Large numbers remained to witness the celebration without communicating. No interruption, however, of any kind occurred.

At the beginning of the sermon there was a slight explosion, occasioned by persons leaving the church and violently slamming the doors. This appeared to be caused by the preacher wearing the surplice, which, as he ascended the pulpit straight from the communion table, he had, in conformity with the existing usages of the church, still retained. Apparently even this temporary retention of the "white gown," as it was termed in the remarks of the people, provoked considerable dissatisfaction. But Mr. Hansard proceeded without regard to the disturbance, which almost immediately subsided. His sermon, which was a homely practical discourse on the duty of mutual help and union, was listened to with much attention. The only interruptions were at such passages as these:—"There must be difference of opinion in religion, as there is in every subject of vital interest to the human mind;" or, "Let us each strive to put ourselves in the position of our adversary, and to see things as much as we can from his point of view." This amount of toleration appeared to shock the Protestantism of St. George's-in-the-East; but the general expressions of Christian feeling were received as they deserved to be.

The evening service was conducted in the same manner as the morning. The congregation was immense; but there were no unseemly interruptions, unless the body of discordant sound in the responses, and occasional bursts of coughing must be so called. Mr. Hansard preached, and, possibly from his wearing a black gown, no explosion took place before the sermon. It was like that in the morning—a plain, practical and, it may be added, affecting address on the love of God in Christ. It was heard with marked attention, though it was somewhat too long, and though the preacher's voice, which had been much tasked throughout the day, at times flagged. The evening hymn was afterwards sung by the whole congregation, which then immediately dispersed in perfect order.

There were no police in the church, either morning or evening.

It is to be hoped that this day may be the beginning of better things. Both parties must clearly understand that some things are retained, and some things surrendered, of which the retention or the surrender is distasteful to one or the other. The present arrangement can only be regarded as one of compromise; but it is a compromise which we trust that the moderate men on both sides will hail as the best solution of a complicated and miserable struggle.

Destruction of Two Houses in Pimlico.—In Sutherland-street, Pimlico, two houses—four stories high—were struck with lightning on Saturday night, about 8 o'clock, and although at the time it was not anticipated any serious damage had resulted, subsequent events established the fact that the electric fluid had shaken the houses to the foundation. About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning the neighbourhood was aroused by suddenly hearing a fearful crash, followed by two others less violent. A number of the inhabitants rushed from their beds into the street, and it was soon discovered that two newly-erected houses in Sutherland-street had fallen into a heap of ruins. The front walls, more than usually substantial for private houses, had fallen inwards, dragging with them the back walls, and the whole presented a complete mass of ruins. Had the premises been inhabited, the loss of life must have been very great, and the occurrence, as may naturally be supposed, created considerable alarm in the neighbourhood. This was increased to a great degree last evening during the storm which then raged, when it was rumoured that a similar occurrence, attended with more serious consequences, had taken place near the same spot. Crowds of people hurried to the place, but, fortunately, the rumour was unfounded. The two houses in question were totally destroyed.

The China Expedition.—All the accounts we receive from China concur in representing everything as going on as well as possible as regards the British expedition. The whole of the troops had arrived with the exception of the siege train, and there was at hand a small siege train, sufficient to commence with until its arrival. The army was in wonderfully good health, excellent spirits, and, from the generals downwards, full of mutual confidence. The expedition was about to start for the North, but at the date of our advices there appeared to be considerable doubt as to the French being ready in time. Indeed, the accounts we hear on excellent authority of the state of our allies are not calculated to sustain their boasted superiority in organisation. They had no horses for their guns, next to no commissariat, and very few carriage animals for stores, &c. We understand that an offer made by Sir Hope Grant of a number of ponies was at first accepted by General Montauban, but afterwards rejected on the score of their expense, which was no more than that at which they had been supplied to the British army. Let us hope it will not end in our allies expecting us to supply those deficiencies which it is their pride to say they experience generally to a much less extent than ourselves.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Two well-known American authors are circumnavigating the globe—Mr. Dana, the author of "Two Years before the Mast," and Mr. Herman Melville, the author of "Omoo," "Typee," &c. Both will doubtless record their impressions of travel for the benefit of the reading world.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Macmillan's Magazine, No. 10, MacMillan and Co., Cambridge; William Robinson, Dublin.

"Tom Brown at Oxford," is continued in two chapters, which give an animated and graphic description of the "schools" and "commemoration" at Oxford. There is an admirable review of the fifth and sixth volumes of Froude's History, by a competent hand, the Rev. F. D. Maurice. Some important hints are given both to employers and artisans, in a paper by Percy Greg, entitled the "Artisan's Saturday Night." The writer advocates the payment of artisans in the middle of the week, when the wife would have time and opportunity to purchase economically for the family. "Two Love Stories," contain in brief compass, a world of truth, and form a powerful plea against the unnatural crushing of domestic affections among female servants. Herbert Coleridge furnishes a paper on Uninspired Prophecy, full of curious fulfilments of haphazard utterances, while the editor himself sketches out the life of poor Thomas Hood. But the chief paper in this number is the opening one, upon the Navies of France and England; it is written evidently by one who has deeply studied the subject and gives an exact account of the actual naval force of each country at the present moment. We extract the following passage respecting the means of manning the French navy :—

"Alive to the fact that no small part of English success in the last war was due to precision of aim and the rapidity of fire, special attention has been directed to all that relates to naval artillery. A subdivision in the 'equipages de la ligne' has been effected, and a corps of 8,500 'matelots cannoniers,' or picked gunners, has been formed. These men undergo a special training. Everything relating to the manning of the French fleet bespeaks the most careful organisation, and every improvement which could be derived from our own navy, or that of any other nation, has been sedulously adopted.—The 'equipages de la ligne,' numbering in the whole rather above 60,000 men, are stationed at the five great naval ports of France—Brest, Toulon, Cherbourg, Rochefort, and Lorient. This, however, is by no means the only force available for manning the fleet. Besides these, there is the 'corps de l'artillerie de la marine,' engaged in the manufacture of ordnance and ammunition, who number above 6,000 men; the 'infanterie de la marine,' who are 20,000 strong; 400 'gendarmerie maritime' stationed at Lorient; 1,600 'gardes maritimes;' 500 'corps Imperial du Genie Maritime' or engineers; to say nothing of a body of shipwrights, riggers, and other workmen employed about the dockyards, who may be collectively reckoned at 3,500. The sum of these figures presents a total 92,000 men, which represents the effective strength of the French navy. The number of French merchant-seamen, according to the returns of last year, was 102,000 men. Like that of this country, the merchant-service in France forms the body of reserve, from whose ranks the navy must be recruited. But unlike ourselves, the French for a long time past have done their utmost to make their reserve as efficient and available as possible. The system that has been pursued operates upon the whole maritime populations of the country. Every Frenchman who takes to a seafaring life is obliged by law to register himself. While his name remains upon the register, he is allowed certain advantages, and subject to certain duties. The advantages are the exemption from military service, and right to fish and navigate in the waters of France. The duties are those of compulsory service on board the fleet at stated periods. The whole number of men on the rolls is divided into classes. The first class includes all seamen between twenty and forty, as well as officers of the merchant service under forty-five; the second class, men who have served above four years; the third class, men above six years. Six years' men are exempt from ordinary levies. Men who have served three years are free till their turn come round; and so by means of this machinery, in the course of nine years, the entire body of French merchant seamen must pass through the Imperial Navy and learn its duties—while, in case of sudden emergency, it enables the Government, to know the whereabouts of these seamen, whether they are at home or in port. Thus France not only possesses a fleet of enormous strength, perfectly equipped and manned, but also a powerful reserve, easy of access, by which she may at pleasure recruit or increase her power."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own correspondent.)

London, Saturday Night.

To what the Parliament of the country is drifting Heaven only knows. A week since, we fully expected to be set free on the 18th August, and allowed on flood or field to recover some of the strength we have parted with in prolonged debates and late sittings. Now, business is developing itself at such a rate, that to be done properly, it must occupy the talkers until the same time in September. In fact, Parliament is in a scramble, and, notwithstanding the abandonment of important measures, the Ministry feels itself unequal to the week before it. There is an opposition somewhere, which sets the House at sixes and sevens. It is not on the Conservative side, for they are getting tired of endless, meaningless discussion. The difficulty arises from the Treasury Bench. The House divided against itself, the Cabinet split up into petty groups, each intent on its own object, involves Ministerialists in quarrels with the Government, and pits the Executive against Parliament. Gladstone's Paper Duties' agitation is evidently distasteful to the Premier. The latter has been trying to shuffle the question, at least this session. The member for the University of Oxford is determined it will proceed. The Government plan, then, is to avoid provoking the Radicals and the Conservatives at the same time. Members are rapidly disappearing from the House, and can be found only at their country seats. Pam. knows that the entire strength of the Manchester school will be whipped up against the fortification scheme, and fear, if the Paper-duties were down for the same week, a full House of dissatisfied members might lead, in a time of excitement, to dangerous consequences. Hence he deferred till Monday week the Paper-duty question. Now the course of events seems to point out that we will not get into fortifications on Monday next, and Mr. Lindsay's notice of amendment, that as the main defence of Great Britain against aggression depends on an efficient navy, it is not expedient to enter into a large expenditure on permanent land fortifications, promises as lengthened a debate as Mr. Bright's. Indeed, some are sanguine enough to expect that we shall not dispose of fortifications next week. The question excites little interest, and the speaking must necessarily be confined to the Ministry and the Radicals. With the exception of Bright and Stanfield, none of the latter show much symptoms of speaking power—though some of them are long-winded enough—and if the Treasury Bench do not provoke the Opposition, the matter may die away quietly enough. Meantime, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has apparently not made up his quarrel with the Premier. The position he takes up the last few days, unless when replying as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the box below the gangway, facing the Speaker, seems a strange one for a member of the Cabinet. The best-informed seem to think that all tie between him and the Ministry is broken; but that he retains his position until his financial scheme is worked out, when he retires. It is remarked how frequently Sir Cornewall Lewis has interfered this last week on commercial questions, thereby indicating that he had been selected to fill the gap whenever Mr. Gladstone should be pleased to create it. While I am of opinion that no Ministerial change will take place this session, I should not be surprised, at any hour to hear that Gladstone has kicked the props from under him, and the tone and temper of the house, as indicated by the cheers which greet Mr. Disraeli on all sides in his remarks on our financial movements, prove that such a step would be a subject of congratulation to the house and country.

The Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill, does not promise as peaceful an exit from the Lords as was at first anticipated. In the discussion on the second reading, the Marquis of Bath, who has, I believe, landed property in the Sister Kingdom, expressed his opinion that the measure would be inoperative, and so far mischievous, without putting an end to agitation, said he should like to refer the bill to a select committee, but for once would humour the whim of the Government, and let the bill pass. This was the tone generally adopted, and the Ministry calculated it was all right; but last night, Viscount Dungannon gave notice, on the House going into committee on the subject, he should move it be referred to a select committee. As the latter sits with closed doors, it is impossible to imagine in what an altered shape it may leave their lordships, and upset the Government arrangements of the year.

A detailed account of the total estimated cost of the new works for fortifications, and of the sums proposed to be taken for each station, for the period between 1st August, 1860, and 1st August, 1861, has been published this morning. The Government propose to expend on Portsmouth £1,920,000, to be apportioned, £840,000 for Spithead, £150,000 for Needles, £130,000 for Isle of Wight, £650,000 Portsdown, and Gosport "advance" £150,000; of this sum £580,000 will be expended next year. On Plymouth it is proposed to apportion £375,000 to sea defences, £200,000 to fortifying Staddon Heights, £25,000 to Maker Heights, £600,000 for North East defences—making a total of £1,200,000 on Plymouth, of which £450,000 will be expended next year. £220,000 will be spent on Pembroke and of this £60,000 next year. For the construction of four batteries on the Thames a sum of £180,000 is asked, of £60,000 this ensuing twelve months. £350,000 will be spent on sea defences and works in front of Mile Town, by way of securing Medway and Sheerness, and of this £100,000 this next year. The Eastern defences of Chatham will require £650,000, of which at once £15,000 will be laid out. For works in front of Dover Castle £170,000 are necessary, or £50,000 next year. Of the £120,000 to be expended on defences proposed by Commissioners to protect Cork, the sum of £30,000 is asked at once, and for the purchase of the site of Central Arsenal £150,000 is required.

There were two divisions on the Landlord and Tenant Bill yesterday. The Government succeeded, on the first division, in securing the clause, which, in future, gives the Assistant Barrister power to hear cases of ejectment up to £100. Sir John Acton, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Bellew, Col. Bernard, Mr. Calcutt, Viscount Castlerosse, Hon. John Cole, Right Hon. Henry Corry, Mr. Deasy, Colonel Dunne, Mr. Ennis, Mr. Fortescue, Colonel French, Major Gavin, Sir Edward Grogan, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. Lefroy, Mr. M'Cann, Mr. Monsell, Col. Vandeleur, and Sir Wm. Verner. Mr. Brady, Mr. Greene, Mr. M'Evoy, Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. Maguire, Captain Stacpoole, Mr. Sullivan, The O'Donohue, and Mr. Pope Hennessy resisted, but unsuccessfully, the insertion of it.

Mr. Sullivan then sought to insert a clause giving the tenant a right to remove from buildings put up by himself, and was supported by Sir John Acton, Mr. Beamish, Mr. Bellew, Dr. Brady, Mr. Calcutt, Mr. Cogan, Mr. Ennis, Colonel French, Major Gavin, Mr. Greene, Mr. Hennesy, Sir Richard Levinge, Mr. M'Cann, Mr. M'Evoy, Mr. Maguire, Right Hon. W. Monsell, Mr. Pat. O'Brien, Capt. O'Connell, The O'Donohue, Capt. Stacpoole, Colonel Vandeleur, and Mr. M'Mahon; but opposed by the following Irish members and the Government :—Colonel Annesley, Colonel Bernard, Hon. John Cole, the Attorney-General, Colonel Dunne, Sir Edward Grogan, Mr. Lefroy, Colonel Pakenham, Colonel Taylor, and Sir Wm. Verner.

Notwithstanding the promise of the Government to bring in only a Continuance Bill for the Poor Relief (Ireland), they supported Mr. Hennessy's clause, enabling guardians to maintain orphans and deserted children out of the workhouse up to the age of twelve. Mr. Newdegate tried to reduce the term to six, thereby requiring the guardians to admit the orphan to the workhouse after that age, and was supported by, Colonel Bernard, Sir Edward Grogan, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Lefroy, and Mr. Vance. The Irish members who supported the extension to twelve of the privilege of pauper children residing out of the workhouse were—Sir John Acton, Mr. Bagwell, Mr. Beamish, Mr. Blake, Dr. Brady, Mr. Calcutt, Viscount Castlerosse, Mr. Cogan, Hon. John Cole, Mr. Corry, Mr. Deasy, Lord Dunkellin, Colonel Dunne, Mr. Esmonde, Mr. Fortescue, Major Gavin, Mr. Gregory, Lord Claud Hamilton, Mr. M'Cann, Mr. M'Evoy, Mr. M'Mahon, Mr. Maguire, Colonel Maxwell, Mr. Monsell, The O'Donohue, Captain Stacpoole, Mr. Sullivan.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

(From the special correspondent of the Times.)

Catania, July 18.—After six weeks of wet and preparation it looks as if the events of war would soon again resume their march. The turn of the Eastern of the island, where the Neapolitans still hold out in force, has come. The four points in their possession are the Peninsula of Melazzo, Messina, Agosta, and Syracuse.

Melazzo, situated on the north shore, about 25 miles from Messina, lies only a couple of miles distant from the main road leading along the seashore from Palermo to Messina, and is connected with it by a branch of the road. The mountain chain which intersects the island for its whole length has a much more rapid fall towards the north than towards the interior, hence its slopes are much more capable of defence and less exposed to being outflanked. The deep beds of the torrent rivers are so many positions guarding the approach towards Messina. As the road leads close to the sea the right of a defending army is always safe on that side, while on the other the rapid mountain slopes and the almost complete absence of transverse roads make the position equally safe. This is, above all, the case in the neighbourhood of Melazzo, where a long mountain spur, called the Pizzo di Papacuri, runs down close to the sea. On the right flank of it lies the peninsula, on which stands the castle of Melazzo. From this point backwards the mountain approaches closer and closer to the sea, making all operations over the mountain spurs more and more difficult, until you come to Gesso, where the road turns to the south-east, and, traversing the chain, descends into Messina.

The Neapolitans have not overlooked the advantages offered to them by these two points, which present such facilities that a small force would be able to arrest the march of a large column. With this view they have not only kept Melazzo, but strengthened it likewise with new works, filling it at the same time with all the garrison which it could contain. It was considered as an advanced post of Messina, which in its turn was chosen as a new base of operations on the island. It did good service in the former insurrectionary war, and it was expected to do the same this time. Sure of the command of the sea, and hence of communication with the mainland, the strong works in the harbour and on the mole offered almost insurmountable difficulties to an insurrectionary army only imperfectly provided with siege apparatus. But, bolder than last time, the Neapolitans not only keep the fortress but occupy the town itself. The forts alone on the heights have been abandoned, as untenable.

By keeping the town it was possible to concentrate a much larger number of troops than would have been otherwise possible. Not only were the garrisons of Girgenti, Catania, and Caltanisetta concentrated there, but several thousand men were likewise sent from the garrison of Palermo, and others from the mainland, so that, according to all accounts, no less than from 14,000 to 15,000 men must be collected there. Besides these there was a garrison of 1,500 men at Melazzo, and an intermediate post as a connecting link at Gesso.

When the taking of Palermo decided the fate of the greater part of the island, and the evacuation of most points held by the Neapolitans followed, the districts, one after another sent in their adhesion to the provisional Government, and put themselves under its orders. The province of Messina did not remain behind. Although the capital of the province was occupied by the enemy, and the road to the west, up to Melazzo was still accessible to him, his power and influence extended only as far as his arms reached, and at the very outskirts of the positions held by him the tricolour could be seen more than a month ago. Imitating the example given by the other provinces, the Secret Committee of Messina constituted itself into a permanent committee of public security, choosing for its seat Barcelona, only a few miles to the west of Melazzo. Having given in the adhesion of the province a governor was named, with the object of regulating the Government, and at the same time doing its best for the enlistment and arming of the population.

In spite of the difficulties, something has been done in this respect, but of course this partial effort un-assisted could never suffice to drive the Neapolitans from the position which they occupy. Like everywhere else, the North Italian element was wanting to organize and concentrate these efforts. It was, above all, with this view that the column of General Medici received the mission to proceed along the northern seashore by Termini and Cefalu, and that its commander was named Commander-General of the whole province of Messina.

While our column made its way through the interior, and that of Brigadier-General Bixio took the southern shores of the island, Medici arrived on the 12th inst., at Barcelona, which until then had been only defended by half-organised levies in small numbers. Nothing shows the timidity or want of foresight on the part of the Neapolitan commanders at Messina more than this leaving undisturbed the nucleus of a new formation, which by one rapid march might have been destroyed. If all be true that we hear of the garrison of Messina, this negligence may have been less the fault of the commanders than of those who were commanded. There can be no doubt that there are strong symptoms of insubordination in the Neapolitan army, especially among the officers, many of whom, be it said to their praise, begin to understand the wretched cause which they are serving. According to accounts which may be trusted, there is a regular division into parties—one, a very small one, for the old state of things, another for the constitution, and a third, an Italian party, comprising whatever has brains, heart, and education. That this state of things is not calculated to raise discipline and make the army capable of an offensive movement need scarcely be repeated, and I should not wonder if it had contributed a great deal to prevent any operations against Barcelona. I am so much the more inclined to think so as events lately past tend to confirm my opinion.

While there were only irregular levies at Barcelona, wanting arms and organisation, it mattered little whether they were at 6 or 60 miles from Melazzo, sure as one might be that they would never attempt to undertake anything against that position. The arrival of Medici's column changed this state of things. In less than a day's march this column could gain the main road beyond Melazzo, and thus cut off and isolate this advanced post. If the Neapolitans were still in the undisputed possession of the sea this would be less important, for, not only could they endanger all operations against Melazzo itself, but likewise interrupt the march of Medici's column along the road close to the sea.

The desertion of the steam frigate Veloce, of which you will have heard by telegraph, changed the face of affairs in this respect. The ship had scarcely arrived at Palermo when it set out on its first cruise, which resulted in the capture of the Duca d'Alba and Elba steamers, with troops and money for Sicily. According to accounts brought by the last French steamer from Naples, the example of the Veloce is likely to be followed by others, while it has destroyed the illusion of the Neapolitans that they are undisputed masters of the sea. Thus the frigate Fulminante received orders the other day to escort two French merchant steamers full of troops to Messina. When the moment of departure arrived the officers and crew went on shore, protesting that they would not escort an expedition against their own brothers. It was replaced by another crew, which made the same protest.

The two steamers left, therefore, without escort, but although under the French flag, they returned a few hours afterwards, the commanders declaring that they would not expose themselves to being captured or sunk by the Veloce.

With this disposition of the Neapolitan fleet, and with the column of Medici so close at hand, it was necessary to make a resolution, and as soon as Medici's approach was known a discussion arose about what was to be done. The commander Clary seems to have been of opinion that Melazzo should be left to its fate and the defence concentrated to hold Messina. Col. Bosco, a Sicilian, who was among those who came from Palermo, and some others, were for sending out a moveable column to meet the column of Medici. Already on the 12th this view triumphed, and the column was to have left the next morning at dawn, but when on the point of leaving an order of General Clary stopped its departure. There was another council of war, in consequence of which the column, composed of five battalions of Riflemen, some Lancers, and a battery of field Artillery, left on the morning of the 14th inst., at dawn, under the command of Colonel Bosco. Leaving one battalion to guard the position of Gesso, the rest of the column, about 4,000 men in all, proceeded on the same day as far as Spadafora, and arrived the next day—that is the 15th—in the neighbourhood of Melazzo. Medici, having advanced from Barcelona, had taken up his position at Miri, a little hamlet close to one of the small mountain torrents, called the Santa Lucia, with his outposts near where the branch road to Melazzo strikes the main road. At the enemy's advance he drew back his outposts, and took up his position at Miri, along the river bank. The enemy followed, but, not thinking it wise to attack, he withdrew, and took up his position on the river Norito, which has the point of intersection of the two roads behind it.

This was the state of things on the 16th in the evening. Since then there have been rumours of an encounter, which, however, have hitherto not been verified. These rumours are natural when two hostile columns are so close to each other, but I don't think that anything can take place so soon. The Neapolitans, if they really had any other object than to make a demonstration and reconnoissance towards Melazzo, have missed their opportunity, for to-day Cosenz, with at least one part of his men, must be up and have joined Medici. In one or two days more the rest will have joined likewise, and then it will be time for the Neapolitans to withdraw and hasten back. The mountains, although high and without roads, offer no obstacle to the march of light troops like ours, especially in summer time, and one bold move would be sufficient to compromise the retreat of the Neapolitan column to Messina. It is probably to provide for such a case that another battalion of rifles left this morning at dawn to proceed to Gesso and reinforce the battalion which occupies that position.

July 20.—The engagement which was rumoured yesterday consisted simply of an advance of a few companies of Medici's force on the 17th to drive away two companies of the 9th Neapolitan Chasseurs from a mill where they were on guard, to superintend the grinding of corn for the garrison of Melazzo. The Neapolitans were driven away after a few shots, and the corn taken away. Bosco himself was in Melazzo with three battalions of Chasseurs and the 1st Regiment of the Line, the original garrison of Melazzo.

The plan of the Neapolitans is evidently to take up a flank position at Melazzo, where they are under shelter of the castle and its guns, and thus force our column either to stop and attack them, or else leave a part of the troops behind as a *corps d'observation*. With 20,000 men in Messina, this plan is, to say the least, timid, and, with the little reliance which can be placed on the Neapolitan fleet, may cost them the garrison of Melazzo, if not more.

NEAPOLITAN EMBASSY TO PIEDMONT.

A correspondent, writing from Turin, July 25th, says :—

The Neapolitan Ministers were to-day received by the King, and remained in the palace for about an hour. It seems, therefore, that it was more than a formal reception, and that the question of the alliance was brought forward by the ambassadors. Count Cavour stands in regard to this matter in a very difficult position. All the diplomacy of Europe—that is to say, England, France, Prussia, and Russia—seriously insist upon its acceptance, as the only means of consolidating Italy and putting a stop to the revolutionary movement, which, victorious in Sicily, might, if Naples too should undergo its influence, become powerful enough to be alarming. On the other hand, all the nation is averse to such an alliance, which at once puts an extinguisher upon the brightest hopes of national unity, now, according to public opinion, within the reach of Sardinia. Besides, if Garibaldi refuses to submit to the instructions and orders from Turin, Victor Emmanuel has no other alternative than either to order his army to Sicily for coercing the gallant Dictator, or to allow France to do it. In one case, as well as in the other, he loses his prestige, and revolution and civil war in Italy become inevitable. On the other side, it was morally impossible to refuse seeing the Neapolitan ambassadors, who came to offer an alliance under any condition. Cavour's only policy is, therefore, to delay the negociations, since the logic of events drives Naples into a revolution as soon as Garibaldi appears on the coast of the peninsula. It is said that his propositions are such as to make their rejection most probable—viz., an exchange of the garrisons, forty thousand Piedmontese troops to be stationed in the kingdom of Naples, and about an equal number of Neapolitans to be sent to Upper Italy and to the Æmilia; again an auxiliary army of 50,000 men in case of a war with Austria, and the full independence and transfer of Sicily to the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel. Still, if the King of Naples should accept even those humiliating conditions, what next? The Court has neither power to make such an alliance, acceptable to the nation, nor the means to force Garibaldi to become a party to any agreement with Naples. In the meantime, the expeditions to Sicily take their regular course. Last week Col. Sacchi, of the 46th Regiment, departed with 3,000 men; this week Colonel Pellegrini is to leave Genoa with a nearly equal number of Volunteers. It is impossible to say that these expeditions take place without the knowledge and assistance of the Government; still Garibaldi stands in no direct communication with the Ministers. In winter he had made up his old feuds with Count Cavour, but the cession of Nice turned him again into an opponent of the great statesman. Since that time he has corresponded exclusively with the King, for whom he has the highest regard, whilst the soldier King feels the strongest sympathy with the hero of Sicily. To bring about an understanding Cavour sent, in the beginning of June, to Palermo La Farini, the President of that National Society which gave Garibaldi the means to make his expedition, and which has assisted the subsequent expeditions of Medici, Melenchini, Cosenz, Lanzi, Sicooli, and Sacchi. La Farina is himself a Sicilian exile, a man of great liberality; in 1848 Minister of War at Palermo, in 1858 Under Secretary of State at the Home Office at Turin. Like Garibaldi, he is an old republican converted to Victor Emmanuel, an old friend of the Dictator, the man who in 1859, when Garibaldi, at the head of the army of Central Italy, meditated a bold attack upon Umbria, and the Marches, together with Valerio, another common friend, was sent to him by the King, and succeeding in inducing the adventurous hero to give up his plans, and to hand over the command to General Fanti. Still La Farina had lost all hold upon his former friend by the active part he took in the question of the annexation of Nice, not only by giving a silent vote to the Ministry, but by persuading many independent members to follow his example. Count Cavour's choice was, therefore, not very happy. The Dictator received, indeed, the President of the National Society with all the good-natured courtesy which distinguishes him; but when questioned about the speedy annexation he at once said, "I did not come to Sicily for Sicily, but for Italy; I wish the annexation, but I don't want to be superseded by you and some general of Fanti's selection. I must remain Dictator as long as I have an organised army; as soon as I am ready I go off to Naples, and that is the time for the annexation of Sicily." La Farina, however, dissatisfied with the open avowal of Garibaldi, and irritated by the cold reception he met from the Dictator's Ministers, displayed too much zeal in carrying out his instructions, and put himself in communication with those leading men who do not care for Italy, but are anxious to get as soon as possible the protection of Sardinia, since, taught by the misfortunes of 1849, they always fear that the King of Naples might be able to re-conquer the island. In consequence of this agitation Garibaldi had to change his Cabinet three times, and to devote his time to ministerial crises when he was eager to get his new army in fighting order. Tired out by all these intrigues, he invited La Farina to leave Sicily, and when he refused to comply with the invitation ordered him to do so, giving him but three hours for his preparation. La Farina, furious about this affront, and in the belief that he would be backed by Count Cavour, rushed at once into print at Turin, describing the state of Sicily in the darkest colours, spoke about anarchy, enemies of law and order, Mazzinianism, and subversive tendencies; but his friends, whose advice to keep quiet he had rejected, left him to fight the battle single-handed, whilst the public have voted him ridiculous. Garibaldi, on the other hand, eager to have his loyal intentions known to the King, sent his aide-de-camp, the Marquis Trecchi, to Turin, to explain his position, and ask Victor Emmanuel to send Depretis, a distinguished member of the Opposition, to Sicily, to take care of the administration. Depretis, lately Governor of Brescia, though not a political friend of Count Cavour, and even stoutly opposing the Count on the question of Nice, saw at once that a good understanding between the two leading men of Italy, Cavour and Garibaldi, was indispensable; he therefore willingly received the instructions of the President of the Council, and promised to do his best for the so much needed hearty co-operation of the regular Government at Turin, and the somewhat irregular one at Palermo. Unfortunately, the ship on which Depretis had embarked was damaged during the passage, and had to return to Porto Ferrajo; thus his arrival was delayed, and we have no news as yet about his interview with Garibaldi. The opposition papers mentioned lately that La Farina is probably soon to be comforted in his distress by a seat in the Cabinet, but though he might formerly have had such aspirations, his last failure ought to have completely crushed his hopes. There is, however, another man of a similar name in Piedmont who has more chance to become a Minister, the Senator Paul Farina, peculiarly conversant with financial and legal questions, for many years a leading man in the finance committees of the Chamber, and now the member and secretary of the Parliamentary commission for the revision of the Sardinian codes. The somewhat confused state of the finances of Italy, the question of the octroi, and the defects of the civil code, have for several years attracted the attention of this eminent man, who cannot fail sooner or later to exert an influence on the administration of his country.

From another correspondent, writing under date Turin, July 27th, we learn :—After the official reception given to Manna and Winspeare, the Neapolitan envoys, by the King, they were again received twice by Count Cavour. But whatever the courtesy displayed by the two parties towards each other in those conversations, which have now assumed an official character, it is still impossible to conclude anything. The two battles fought near Melazzo have rendered negociations, if possible, still more difficult. In the meantime an endeavour is being made to circumvent public opinion at Naples and in foreign countries by a double game. At Naples they represent the alliance to be certain; the King's partisans go about telling everyone that his envoys had been most graciously received by Cavour, and that Victor Emmanuel had returned from hunting expressly to receive them. At the same time, other partisans of the same monarch complain abroad that the Sardinian Government is doing all it can to throw the proposed alliance overboard, that it does not wish to check the progress of the revolution, but that it rather favours it. The head of the Neapolitan Ministry, De Martino, has invited M. Bovet, a Frenchman, the correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, to leave Turin, and come to Naples. He intends to confide to him the task of defending the new policy of Francis II. in the French journals. At the same time, great offers have been made to those emigrants that have returned home to induce them to give him their assistance for the proper performance of this new Bourbonic comedy. But the greater part of them have already suffered too deeply to believe any promises now made by a Bourbon king, and they will certainly turn a deaf ear to the charmer.

Two of our men-of-war, the Malfatano and the Eurydice, have left for the East on account of the serious events that have occurred in Syria. We have many Italians residing in that part of the world, Ligurians especially, and they have demanded protection. It will please us much to have the English flag so near our own.

Talking of ships, we received the news only a few hours ago, that the Torino, which left Genoa with 1,500 volunteers on board, had arrived safely at Palermo, after a passage of only two days and seven hours.

Signor Canofari, the resident Minister of Naples here, is preparing to take his departure, and is already in treaty for the sub-letting of his suite of apartments. His departure has no diplomatic significance whatever, unless it be his promotion to a higher post, for he has faithfully served his Government, without compromising it by an excess of zeal.

Some journals have given out that Russia was going to send to Turin an ambassador extraordinary, whose duty it would be to communicate special matters to our Government concerning the present affairs of Italy and of the East. The Count of Stackelberg remains absent upon leave, and the post he has vacated is not filled up. The business of the embassy is carried on by secretaries, but no special envoy has or will come. There is some appearance of affectation on the part of Russia in this neglect, it being only too well known that she has a great predilection for the Bourbons of Naples, as she has by-the-bye for the Bourbons in general, considering them to represent best the principle of legitimacy, and to be the most consistent opposers of revolution. But, on the other hand, Russia does not wish to constitute herself too openly the defender of the Neapolitan King, now that he has committed so great a breach of decorum by granting a constitution to undisciplined crowds. There was a time when Russia bestowed her friendship similarly on Sardinia, but the late Emperor Nicholas withdrew his protection from Charles Albert the instant that sovereign bestowed a constitution on his people. Russian autocrats never can, and never will, love constitutional governments.

SPAIN.

Madrid, July 24.—Whenever, by any unlucky chance, any one throws a big stone plump into the foul and stagnant waters of Spain, there forthwith arises an aroma which reveals the existence of much corrupt and putrescent matter below. The missile rouses from their slimy lairs myriads of foul and crawling creatures, who usually succeed in slinking back to their mire; for they who affect to be so very keen for the sport of catching them permit them to escape very easily. The more you stir the stagnant pool of Spanish Administration, the more offensive becomes the effluvium to the olfactory nerves of all who are accustomed to breathe the pure air of Heaven. The discovery of the recent frauds in the finance department has stimulated some too zealous functionaries to draw the rake through the ranks of their subordinates, and the produce has been appalling. They have pulled up detected frauds, and swindlers of high and low degree in every branch of the Administration. The *España* speaks of the frauds which have been committed in the Government tobacco manufactories as stupendous and startling. It hints also that frauds of equal extent and import have just been discovered in other administrations, and the governor of a province, not named, is pointed out as having made revelations to the Government which, if subjected to the test of serious investigation, will compromise many persons in high places. The whole country is rotten to the core. Indeed, how could you expect otherwise from a country which repudiates the most sacred of all debts, those of honour—a country which, having condescended to accept a bribe from Great Britain to give up the shameful traffic in human beings, has carried it on with increased activity ever since completing the bargain, some of the most notable personages in the realm being notoriously engaged in the trade, and amassing enormous fortunes by their dealings in human flesh? The iniquity is, moreover, aggravated by the circumstance that the largest slave dealers are, or have been in the employ of the Government.

As for the culprit who has just been detected in selling Government offices, he is consigned to his dungeon, subjected to treatment which even his misdeeds would not justify; but the Government have strong suspicions that some of its own members are mixed up in these dealings, is endeavouring to reduce the culprit by ill-treatment and scant sustenance to such a state of misery that he will make a clean breast of it. But he doggedly declines to do this. He tells his persecutors, as he calls them, that he will say all he has to say in open court on the occasion of his trial, but till then he will say nothing. This is precisely what the Government wishes to avoid, and surmises are prevalent that they will hush the matter up; but how can they do so after having made so much splash and bluster? What would become of their professions of honesty and horror of fraud?

The Minister of Works has invited Professor Airey, M. Leverrier, and all the astronomers who came to Spain to observe the eclipse, to honour him with their company at Madrid. He suggests that the meeting might be beneficial to the interests of science, as they might communicate to each other their respective observations. The Minister will give a series of entertainments in their honour.

The Court remains at La Granja, where the little Prince of the Asturias is laid up by indisposition.

The clerical papers are rattling the money-boxes again to-day, calling upon all chivalrous Catholics to "come down" for the Pope. But with all their banging they appear to have got but little money.

THE COURSE OF EVENTS.

There is a "hitch" in the French Expedition to Syria. At the commencement of the week it was announced in the French newspapers that a large army was about to embark, and that France, with or without the concurrence of the other European Powers—nay, even without the consent of Turkey—would land this army on the Syrian coast, and proceed to the city of Damascus. Since then, however, there has been no action taken in the matter; and if an expedition sails at all, it is probable that it will sail only after the French Government shall have given "material guarantees" that the occupation of Syria will not be longer than is necessary to restore peace and do justice on the aggressors. What these guarantees may be is not even hinted at; but it is quite clear that nothing but the possession of the seaports and the whole seaboard from Aleppo to Jaffa would be a sufficient material guarantee for the non-prolongation of the French occupation. It would never answer for England to permit such a game to be played in the East by France as was played by that pious power in Rome, the occupation of which city has been prolonged since 1849.

The latest accounts from the kingdom of Naples Proper bring intelligence of an insurrection in a town called Avellino, against the Bourbons; and of a collision between the people and the soldiery, who behaved as brutally as they had behaved in Sicily. This is what Garibaldi wanted; he only awaited, as he said, until the Neapolitan people should rise in permanent insurrection, to bear them the same aid as he brought to Sicily; and as he is now master of Messina, from whence the voyage across to the mainland of Calabria is no more than that from Dover to Calais, he is possibly already landed on the Neapolitan coast. It has become necessary that he should make an immediate movement in that direction, inasmuch as the tortuous policy of the French Emperor—who has been always hostile to the Italian hero, and who, though the offspring himself, of revolution, is the most strenuous enemy of its extension farther than may suit his own deep designs—threatens to mar the results already achieved in Southern Italy.

In the meanwhile, Garibaldi, as above stated, is master of Messina—that is to say, if the telegraph can be credited—from which point of vantage he commands the whole of the Calabrias, of the Abruzzi, and of La Puglia, the most patriotic provinces of the Neapolitan kingdom. This advantage he most certainly obtained by force of arms; though the Neapolitan Government newspapers give out that the troops had been withdrawn by the King, to avoid bloodshed: for there has just reached a telegram to the effect that a sanguinary pitched battle between the forces of the Neapolitan King and the army of Garibaldi, under the command of General Medici, has taken place, in which the former were worsted, and compelled to fall back upon Melazzo, which is a sort of mousetrap, whence they cannot emerge, except to surrender or to certain death. It is said Garibaldi was present at this battle, and that he was wounded in the foot; nevertheless, a few days more and it is very probable that he will be found in the neighbourhood of Naples.

The meeting between the Austrian Kaiser and the Prussian Prince Regent, at Toeplitz, in Bohemia, is much commented on in Germany, and it is supposed to be connected with some project of joint action on the part of the German Powers of every degree, in the possible eventuality of the French Emperor "annexing" the Prussian and Bavarian provinces on the left bank of the Rhine to France, for the purpose of constituting a "natural frontier." It has transpired as a result of that interview that Germany—meaning, of course, the Sovereigns of that country—look coldly, if not suspiciously, upon the new French crusade about to be undertaken in Syria; but the opinions of an aggregate of princes so loosely united weigh for little in European policy. Germany has never yet moved until she was thoroughly trampled under the heels of the invader; and then she was only galvanised into temporary life by the lavish application of English gold, in the shape of subsidies for the maintenance of her armies.—*Observer*.

SYRIA, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

(*From the Press.*)

Syria, like India, is one of those regions of the earth where frequent invasions and the geographical character of the country have produced an extraordinary mingling of races, customs, and religions. Successive waves of conquest have rolled over the land, submerging the plains, but only breaking in casual spray over the mountains. The central isthmus of the Old World, its invaders have come from all points of the compass. The Assyrian and Persian from the east—the Greek and Roman from the west—the Arab from the south—the Mongol and Turk from the north. And now has begun once more the influx of foreign influence and population. During the last twenty years, Beyrout, the maratime capital of the country has half lost its Orientalism by the peaceful influx of European commerce and trading settlers. And whatever be the immediate diplomatic result of the present dire and horrible dissensions, it may safely be predicted that these calamities, joined to the moribund condition of the Turkish sway, will accelerate in a remarkable manner the development of European influence in Syria; so that ten years hence the fortunes of that fallen and stagnant country will have undergone a complete change, and one that cannot fail to be for the better.

It is a land whose history presents a most striking series of vicissitudes—one violent change of dominion and of religion following hard upon another. It is the advent of a wanderer from the uplands of the Tigris and Euphrates that first dispels from the Syrian land the darkness of pre-historic time. We see an Aramæan suddenly, on divine impulse, striking his tent by the Euphrates, near Ur of the Chaldees, and journeying with his family and flocks westward, round the northern edges of the Syrian desert, till he comes upon another region of fertility and a new civilisation—if such it may be called—and beholds the Syrian hills and towns, Damascus and the cities of the Plain. Full five centuries afterwards, the descendants of that patriarch, now become a nation, re-issuing from Egypt, accomplish the first invasion and partial conquest of Syria of which we have record. At that time Syria had not a few walled towns, the vine was cultivated, and still more, if not the art, at least the usages of war. The whole interior of the country was occupied by tribes which warred with one another, but which nevertheless spread population and cultivation over many districts (especially those east of the Jordan and Dead Sea) which are now desert. And on the coast the Phœnician race—skilled in manufactures, trading in ships, and warring in chariots and mail—had commenced that enterprising career which led them as traders or settlers to Greece, Carthage, Marseilles, and the distant shores of Britain. At the same time Syria began to witness the inroads of the rival armies of Egypt and Assyria; until at length, about seven centuries before our era, the Assyrian monarchs rose to the height of their power, and dominated ruthlessly over the whole of Syria. Conquest made radical changes in those days. The greater portion of the Jewish nation was carried away into servitude, never to return, other settlers being imported in their room—and the population of Syria underwent its second great change, although the new settlers probably sprang from the same old stem from whence Abraham had branched off. Next came the noble Persians, ruling Syria as a satrapy, but making little change in the customs or religions of the country. Alexander and his Greeks followed, giving rise to the great dynasty of the Seleucidæ, who had their capital at Antioch, and leavened with their influence the whole northern half of Syria. Alexander had dealt a mortal blow to proud Tyre, but a hundred other towns started into existence, or at least into new and higher life, under the Grecian rule; and Grecian art and civilization dominated in the country, even during all the subsequent rule of the conquering Romans. For ages before Pompey led the Roman legions into Syria, great highways of commerce, traversing the country, connected Tyre and Sidon and the shores of the Levant with Babylon and the countries of the East. Upon one of these, running through the Syrian desert, arose queenly Palmyra, graceful and beautiful as the palm-trees from which it took its name, and whose extensive ruins, standing now amidst perfect solitude, still enchant the traveller who is efficiently daring to journey through the sandy wastes and lawless Bedouins to visit them. Baalbek, too, the halfway stage between Damascus and the coast, arose with its magnificent Temple of the Sun, whose superb columns and architraves are deemed to have been the work of genii by the starving tribes who now drive their flocks over the waste but surpassingly prolific plain of the Bekaa.

Judaism, ever an isolated religion, had passed away from the hills of Palestine, and Christianity had not only supplanted it, but had triumphed also over the worship of Bel and Ashtarte and the other forms of paganism which of old existed along the coast and over all the northern half of Syria—Antioch, afterwards the "Eye of the Christian Churches," certainly not excepted. But a new religion and a new power suddenly arose in the barren peninsula to the south; and the Arabs, under the successors of Mahomet, rushing as fierce conquerors into Syria, began the greatest and most destructive series of changes which that country has undergone. The stern Kaled inaugurated the supremacy of Islamism amidst torrents of blood. Jerusalem became a Mahometan city—a mosque arose on the site of the Temple. By-and-bye the rule of the fanatic Moslem proved so intolerable that the tales of suffering brought home by pilgrims aroused all Europe to rescue the Holy Land from the grasp of the Saracen. Peter the Hermit, Godfrey, Tancred, Richard the Lion-Heart headed the fiery onsets, and for a time the chivalry of the west proved more than a match for the walled cities and swarming hosts opposed to them. For several generations the seacoast and the mountains were held by the Crusaders; the Counts of Tripoli and Thoulouse ruled their districts with settled sway, and not a few ruined castles in the mountains date their origin from that period. But under the peerless Saladin—a prince as chivalrous, accomplished, wise, and humane as any that fought on the side of the Cross—the Arabians renewed the contest with dashing valour; and long before the royal shroud raised aloft on his lance proclaimed at Damascus that the proud Saladin was no more, Syria had re-fallen under the dominion of the Crescent. The religion of Christ finally gave way before that of Mahomet. Only in parts of the Lebanon range, which offered a refuge from the intolerant Moslem, did any Christian population exist; and there and then arose the sect of the Maronites who have preserved their religion (such as it is) to the present day. Once more, and in still more dreadful form, the waves of war and conquest rolled over the country; Mongol and Turk in repeated invasions desolated the land, destroying cities, massacring inhabitants, and sweeping away first the rule of the Saracen Caliphs, and latterly the dominion of the Egyptian Mamelukes. For upwards of three centuries the Turks have ruled in Syria,—and they will not rule much longer.

The present aspect of Syria only too fitly accords with its past history. It is a land in ruins. The population is not a tenth of what it once was, and cultivation has proportionately decreased. Many towns have wholly disappeared—mounds of ruins still attest the site of others. The slopes of Lebanon and the barren hill-sides of Judea show marks of the ancient terraces, and vast regions of now desert plain on the eastern side of the mountains were of old the seat of populous towns. The present population of Syria, from Antioch and Aleppo to the deserts of Arabia, does not exceed two and a half millions—whereas Judea alone, in Titus' time, contained four millions! At whatever point the traveller enters the country he steps upon ruins. Even at thriving Beyrout he is reminded that there, of old, was the greatest school of law in the Roman empire; and the ruins disinterred in every part of its environs show that the city is but a shadow of what it was. Of Seleucia, once containing 600,000 inhabitants, nothing remains but half a dozen houses and the crumbling piers and jetties of its noble harbour. Tyre has left only its site—Sidon is a village—Acre is a miserable substitute for Ptolemais—only 27,000 remain of the 500,000 inhabitants of Antioch—of the ten cities which gave their name to the district of Decapolis not one remains—and that Jerusalem is miserably fallen no one who has trod its streets will deny. Everywhere it is the same tale of decay. Approach the land from the side of Egypt, and ruins are found extending for miles into the Desert; proceed thence through the Hauran, the vast plains lying east of the Dead Sea and south of Damascus, and in the solitude we come upon the remains of goodly cities, and find enduring traces of ancient cultivation. Journey northward towards Damascus, down the valley of the Orontes, and ruins still present themselves everywhere; or take the route from Hamah to Aleppo, and all along the road you discover the remains of ancient villages, numerous aqueducts, cisterns fallen in, ruined fortresses, vanishing temples.

Such is modern Syria—a mere crumbling skeleton of the exuberant life which reigned there of old. It were unjust to charge upon the Government of the Turks the existing desolation. It was in the ruthless wars which preceded and attended the first establishment of Seljookian and Turkish power that the dismal ruin was effected. The fault of the recent administration of the Ottomans in Syria has been of a negative rather than a positive kind. It has given no help to the recuperative energies of the population. It has lent no hand to lift Syria out of the fallen state in which that fine country has lain for centuries. But Syria has still a future, and it will not be an ignoble one. As surely as the world moves and civilisation spreads, the energies and wealth of Europe will be drawn into the country. The Syrian peninsula, which was the highway of commerce between the East and the West, will be so again. The railway will yet run in the track of the caravan. The commerce with India and the Australian world will yet stream in part across Syria from the Persian Gulf to the Levant. Aleppo, Antioch, Suediah, Beyrout will start into new life; and ere the present generation has passed away, Syria will again be rebuilding her ruined walls, and restoring her waste places to cultivation and her people to prosperity.

ORGANISATION OF THE ARMY.

For many years before the union of the offices of the Master-General and of the Secretary-at-War was effected we had advocated the measure, as also the amalgamation of the War Ministry, formerly vested in the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The union of these offices, on the whole, has been an improvement in our military system, and we feel satisfied that, if properly worked, the united offices will conduce to our military efficiency, especially in the event of war. Many have pointed out that an increase in the estimates has been the most obvious result, but these have been but shallow critics of the measure. The great increase that has taken place within a few years has arisen from the expenditure rendered necessary to restore our long-neglected defences. To restore this country to the proud position she held in 1814 and 1815 we can hardly hope, but we may and must restore her to a state of safety from invasion.

As one of the great means to secure the State is the Army, its organisation rightly claims the closest attention of our rulers. Its organisation has now been reported on by a select committee of the House of Commons, and some revealments have been made new, not only to the country, but to the army itself. It was very generally believed, even in the service, that commands abroad and at home, appointments to the staff and the coloneleies of corps, as well as promotion generally, were all in the hands of the Court and of the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards. Of all this we, indeed, were better informed, for we know that the Secretary of State for the Colonies formerly, and now the Secretary of State for War, have been responsible for commands, coloneleies and promotion. In short, Parliament has through the Minister the complete control over these matters, and if abuses are perpetrated he has to answer for them, because he has the power to check them. Constitutionally, the power of the Commander-in-Chief is but small, and even his patronage is but trivial, except in his having the privilege of appointing to first commissions in the army. Yet even in this the Secretary of State for War appears to have control, for at the commencement of the Crimean war he directed a large number of first commissions to be sold, and the amount paid into a reserve fund. That this patronage is not much desired by the Commander-in-Chief is found in the proposition made by the Duke of Cambridge, that all first commissions should be given to cadets from a military college, and that thus all patronage should virtually be removed from him. We may here add that by this plan the pertinacious, and even petulant, demand of members of Parliament in favour of constituents would be stopped. We firmly believe that the more the administration of the Horse Guards is inquired into the purer it will be found.

It is in the War Office itself where good organisation is most wanted, where the military element is not predominant, and where, in consequence, civil views only are taken of military subjects. We can confidently state that seldom are the officers in the War Office consulted even on matters purely professional, so bitter is the jealousy of their practical knowledge, their executive talents, and their untiring assiduity not only in doing their own duties, but in seeing those under them perform the duty for which they are paid. Mr. Sidney Herbert seems to have arrived at the opinion that the War Office needs more of the military element in it than it has hitherto possessed, for we find him recommending the employment of officers in several capacities heretofore, even at the best, only indifferently managed by civilians.

The Report of the Committee will have the best effects, and the country and the Army have reason to thank Captain Vivian for having carried his motion, to Inquire into the Organisation of the Army.

A proposition has been made to bring the office of the Commander-in-Chief again under the same roof with the War Office. This might expedite business to some extent, but we own our fears that the Horse Guards would not only in name pass away. As it is the Army is fast coming under the rule of Parliament instead of the Sovereign, and every encroachment on the Horse Guards is another step towards making the Speaker Commander-in-Chief.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

The Army.—We understand that the number of new regiments of the Line to be added to the army, in consequence of the extinction of the local European force in India, will be nine altogether, of which three will be cavalry and six infantry. In these regiments promotion will not be regulated by the purchase system in operation in the rest of the Line. It will be more on the old Indian system of pure regimental seniority, tempered, however, by selection, especially in the higher ranks. We believe it is not at present contemplated to interfere with the organisation of the Bombay and Madras cavalry. We understand that the order for the return of regiments from India has been countermanded, so far as regards the 1st battalion 5th Fusiliers, 1st battalion 24th, 37th, and 73rd Regiments; and that the usual drafts to reinforce these corps, which had been ordered to await their arrival at home, will now embark for India. We some weeks ago announced that the Indian Government intended to send home a cavalry regiment, either the 3rd Dragoon Guards or Enniskillen Dragoons, from the Bombay Presidency; but it is now very doubtful whether that intention will be carried out. As many of our correspondents are anxious upon the subject, we may add that it is not at all likely that any other cavalry regiment will return from India for some time. By the death of Lieutenant-General Wemyss the following promotions will take place:—Major-General H. Colville, formerly of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel G. Congreve, C.B., late 29th Regiment, Quartermaster-General in India, to be Major-General; Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Deacon, C.B., 61st Regiment, to be Colonel; and Major A. C. Anderson, Fort Major at Edinburgh, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon to the rank of Colonel is overdue, he having commanded a regiment for five years on the 11th of May last. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, of the 47th, and Lieutenant-Colonel Holcombe, 1st Royals, are in the same position, and in all likelihood, therefore, Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Herbert, formerly of the 23rd Fusiliers, and now on the Staff at Corfu, will be promoted in consequence of the present vacancies, the commissions of Colonels Deacon, Kelly, and Holcombe being antedated to the periods at which they respectively completed their five years' command as Lieutenant-Colonels. No appointment has yet been made to the Coloneley of the Scots Greys, vacant by the death of Lord Sandys, and that of the 17th Regiment, since become vacant, is also unfilled. According to the ordinary routine, Sir Richard Airy would stand next on the list for the infantry regiment; but his holding a Staff appointment may cause the postponement of his claims until his time as Quartermaster General is up, which will be in December next. The late Major-General Mundy will be succeeded as Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey by Major-General R. P. Douglas, and the office of Inspector-General of Militia is thereby rendered vacant. The return of target practice of the Aldershott division shows the following average points were gained by the respective corps named in June last—viz.—55th Regiment, 17·71; 1st battalion, 16th Regiment, 17·52; 58th Regiment, 16·76; 45th Regiment, 16·75; 1st battalion Coldstream Guards, 16·72; 2nd battalion 19th Regiment, 16.46; 2nd battalion 18th Regiment, 16.20; 2nd battalion 12th Regiment, 15·66; Royal Engineers, 15·30; 2nd battalion 17th Regiment, 15·21; 2nd battalion 21st Regiment, 14·84; 1st Rifle Brigade, 14·45; Sussex Militia, 14·36; 86th Regiment, 14·21; 2nd battalion 25th Regiment, 13·66; 41st Regiment, 11·28. The per centage of marksmen in the 55th Regiment was 13; the 2nd battalion 19th, 10; the 2nd battalion 21st, 9; the 1st battalion Coldstream Guards, 8; and the other regiments in smaller proportions.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

ETON COLLEGE—ELECTION SATURDAY.

According to ancient custom, the Provost of King's College, Cambridge, the Rev. Dr. Okes, and his two Posers, the Rev. Atterwell Waterfield and Mr. Rogers, arrived here in state, at two o'clock on Saturday last, and were received in the Lower School by the Vice-Provost, the Rev. Thomas Carter, the fellows, masters, conduct and assistant-masters. After viewing the school-room, they proceeded through the quadrangle to the entrance of the cloisters, beneath the clock-tower, where the Provost of Eton was in waiting to receive them. The customary latin speech relative to the most important events of the past year was then delivered by — Mosley, M.A., K.S., captain of the future year.

The banquet in the College Hall, which usually takes place in the afternoon, is this year postponed until next week; and the Provost of King's College and about sixty persons of distinction were entertained by the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey at his residence, the Provost's Lodge.

The speeches will not be delivered before Friday next, at which time the examinations will terminate, consequently the company at Eton to-day was not so numerous as we have been accustomed to witness on the Election Saturdays of former years.

At twelve o'clock about 270 of the Eton Rifle Corps, in full uniform, assembled in the quadrangle, the officers wearing for the first time their regulation swords, and the privates having their rifles. After having been formed into companies, and headed by the drums and fifes of the Coldstream Guards, they marched into the playing fields, under the command of their Captain Commandant, Mr. Chapman. Here the authorities had assembled, with a brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen. The Provost and Head Master took their stand at the flag-staff, as the companies marched past in quick time, and, after going through several evolutions with admirable precision, they formed three-fourths of a square, piled drums, over which were suspended the colours. The Provost and Head Master, with Mrs. Goodford, then entered the square, and Mrs. Goodford presented the colours with the usual ceremony, which were taken by Ensigns Hopwood and Clifton, and the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey delivered an eloquent and appropriate address, which was ably responded to by the Captain Commandant, and the corps again marched past with the colours, and afterwards returned to the quadrangle, where they were dismissed.

The uniform is particularly neat, their trousers and tunic being of a brownish grey, a small cord of Eton blue, forage cap with badge in the front with the Eton arms, surrounded with the time-honoured motto "Floreat Etona," the new colours being emblazoned with the arms of England, on crimson ground, and the Eton arms on Eton blue ground.

Unfortunately, at four o'clock, the further proceedings of the day, consisting of the boat procession, &c., were greatly marred by heavy thunderstorms, which at that time commenced, and continued without intermission the whole of the evening notwithstanding which, the youthful crew, nothing daunted, proceeded to Old Surley, drenched to the skin. The costume was the same as on the 4th of June, with the exception of the selected Eton eight, who wore white Jerseys trimmed with Eton blue and silver, white trousers, Eton blue coat, white caps, Eton blue flag, motto "Floreat Etona." The names of the crew selected to row the Westminster, on Friday next, are—Blake Humphrey (Captain), Rhodes, Garnett, Burton, Lord Borringdon, Crowder, Kinglake, and Lawes; Hopgood steerer.

After despatching the *al fresco* repast, and drinking the customary toasts with more than usual despatch, they returned to Windsor Bridge, and immediately left for the College. The fireworks, in consequence of the wet, proved a failure, with the exception of the last piece, which exhibited the arms of Eton and Westminster.

MOUNTJOY WARD.

A meeting of Mr. M'Swiney's friends and supporters was held last evening, at 14, North Cumberland-street. It will be remembered that Mr. O'Beirne, who was a candidate at the last election, in opposition to Mr. M'Swiney, objected to the validity of his election on the ground of a defect in the voting papers recorded on his behalf. This objection, it has now been discovered, is good in law, and only awaits the formal decision of the Court of Appeal. Under these circumstances, Mr. M'Swiney called his friends together, to consult on what course he should adopt in his present position.

The chair was taken by

R. Keating, Esq., T.C.

Mr. M'Swiney made a lengthy speech, in which he detailed the occurrences which took place preceding and subsequent to the election. He maintained that while he was *bona fide* the representative of the ward, he had determined upon resigning his seat, as he had been advised it would be insane for him to defend it. He was not jealous of Mr. O'Beirne's getting into the Town Council upon the terms upon which he claimed a seat in that body. Mr. M'Swiney then explained the nature of the legal technicality by which, he said, the burgesses of the Mountjoy Ward had been deprived of their legitimate representative. He expressed however, his determination, if the burgesses should so decide, to fight the battle to the death. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Henry Devitte next addressed the meeting. He justified his taking advantage of a legal technicality in the Rotundo Ward, in the case of Mr. Vance, on the ground that undue influence had been used against him. He then went on to descant upon Conservative influence in the Corporation and the poor law boards, and stated now that the Radicals had got the wedge in, they would, next November, return a second Radical for the Rotundo Ward. He concluded by hoping that the day was not far distant when they would see a national representation of the people in College-green. (Hear, hear.)

A resolution was then passed, approving of the course Mr. M'Swiney had determined upon—namely, of resigning his seat—but requesting him to continue as the representative of the ward until he should legally abandon it.

The meeting then separated.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

John Merryman was brought up in custody of Police-constable 161 A, charged with driving his car and horse carelessly in Dame-street, on Sunday evening, and with knocking down two children, the mother of whom was Ellen Bingham. One of these children, about four years old, was injured and conveyed to the Meath Hospital; the other was not.—The prisoner was remanded.

William Allen was brought up in custody of 149 B, and 158 B, charged with being drunk and disorderly in the public street, and with assaulting the constable when arrested.—He was sentenced to one months' imprisonment.

Charles Hooper was brought up by Police-constable 158 B, charged with using threatening and abusive language, and also with wanting to fight.—He was ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Thomas Benson, bathkeeper of Merrion, appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Mr. Wm. J. Tyndall for maliciously damaging his children's wearing apparel on the 10th July, at Merrion.

Mr. Phillips, instructed by Mr. Parsons, appeared for the complainant, Mr. Tyndall. Mr. J. A. Curran and Mr. Sydney, instructed by Mr. Charles Fitzgerald, jun., appeared for Mr. Benson.

There was also a second summons, [illegible] Mr. Merton Macartney, barrister, appeared against [illegible] Benson, requiring him to show cause why information should not [illegible] taken against him for having, on the 16th July, at Merrion, [illegible] and maliciously injured a plaid scarf, the property of complainant. There was also a cross summons issued by Mr. Benson against Mr. Macartney, for trespassing on his property, at Sandymount Strand, by his children being brought there to bathe. The question to be decided was as to the right of the public to bathe at that portion of the strand in question, without the leave and permission of Mr. Benson, who claimed ownership there.

Counsel for Messrs. Tyndall and Macartney stated that there was a public right to go upon the strand at Merrion, for the purpose of bathing, and that it could be proved Mr. Benson had committed the offence complained of, by throwing children's clothes into the water in the one case, and a scarf belonging to Mr. Macartney's child in the other.

Honora Lawless deposed that she was in the employment of Mr. Tyndall as nurse; she had heard that Mr. Benson was an angry man, and, to avoid giving him any cause of offence, she went below his cottage to bathe the children upon the strand; she went where there were several other persons bathing children; when she brought the child out of the water its clothes were gone, Mr. Benson having thrown them into the sea; some kind ladies going by gave her a shawl, in which she wrapped the child and brought it home; witness had never been cautioned about going to this place to bathe children; the child got stiff with cold, and was a long time before it recovered from the fright.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran—Witness heard from some neighbours that they were not allowed to take their children there; did not go near Mr. Benson's.

To Mr. Phillips—Did not bathe the child at the place which she heard was objected to; went to another place upon the strand, a good distance below Merrion.

Henry Bishop deposed that he saw the nurse cross the railroad at Merrion, with the child in her arms, wrapped up in a shawl.

Agnes Thompson deposed that she was in the service of Mr. Macartney, barrister, of Merrion; on the 16th July witness went with Mrs. Macartney to bathe one of the children; while dressing the child after bathing, Mr. Benson went up to them, and asked Mrs. Macartney what brought her there; she replied, because she liked; "There now!" said he, taking up the scarf, and throwing it into the water; the train was coming up at the time, and she went into it.

Mr. Macartney having given evidence to show the right of the public to bathe in the prohibited places,

Mr. Curran addressed the bench, and said that the question was one of right. Mr. Benson paid rent for, and claimed the ownership of, that portion of the strand in question on which the defendants had intruded, in defiance of repeated warning. He held under the Hon. Sidney Herbert, and kept ladies' baths at Merrion, which baths would be useless if there was unrestricted liberty to bathe there, for in that case men might go there to bathe also. Counsel then referred to the 14th and 15th Vict., chap. 92, sec. 5, clause 8, and contended that, according to this clause, the jurisdiction of the bench was ousted, and that Mr. Benson had merely acted in assertion of a supposed right.

Mr. Sidney followed on the same side; after which,

Mr. M'Dermott said it was not for him to decide as to the question of right. Mr. Benson might or might not have the right to exclude the public; but, at all events, he had taken the wrong course to assert his right by throwing the clothes of the children into the water, for which there was no justification whatever. He would, therefore, impose a penalty of 1s. for the damage to the property, and 10s. for the illegal act itself, and he would reserve the question of costs for future consideration. He would also dismiss the summons issued by Mr. Benson.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—SATURDAY.

Bridget Gilligan was charged by Mary Weldon with violently assaulting her on Sunday night, by striking her with a tumbler in the side of the head and left cheek. She was ordered to pay a fine of ten shillings and sixpence, or be imprisoned for fourteen days.

Thomas Reilly was brought up in custody of Police-constable 88 D, charged with stealing a horse, tax-cart, harness, and whip, the property of John Hickey, horse dealer, of North King-street. It appeared from the evidence of complainant that he left the horse and cart at the door of a house in the aforesaid street, where he saw the prisoner. On coming out they were not to be found, but the prisoner was arrested on yesterday morning at Cabra, the property being in his possession, and the horse having the appearance of being driven hard for several hours. He was sent for trial at the city sessions.

A young girl, named Mary Myler, was charged by her mother, Jane Myler, residing at Malahide, with having stolen on the 15th July, a cotton shawl, her property, and with absconding after committing the offence.—She was remanded.

Eliza Thompson was brought up in custody of Police-Constable 35 C, charged with attempting to commit suicide by throwing herself into the Liffey. It appeared from the evidence of the constable that the prisoner was on the top of the wall, and about to fling herself into the river, when he prevented her doing so.—She was also remanded.

Catherine Dunn, a genteel-looking woman, was charged with stealing fifteen shillings from the pocket of Maryanne Reilly, on Saturday night. The parties, it appeared, were standing together in a provision shop, in Mary's-abbey, when the prisoner took the money. She was immediately arrested, and given in charge of the police.—Sent for trial at the City Sessions.

A Dog-Collar for the Prince.—The inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, intend presenting to the Prince of Wales a very appropriate specimen of their native production. A fine large Newfoundland dog has been selected for his Royal Highness, and to have this noble animal appear to the best advantage a silver collar was necessary. So they requested their friends, Messrs. Hewlet and Torrance, of this city, to have one made regardless of expense. The collar is of solid silver, and is formed of a wide heavy chain, with an ornamental centre piece, and weighs forty-five ounces. Some idea of its size may be formed from the fact that the dog's neck is twenty-four inches in circumference. The centre plate, which is surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves, and is surmounted by the Prince's crest, bears this inscription:—"Presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by the inhabitants of Newfoundland."—*New York Times.*

The Count de Chambord and the Syrian Massacre.—The *Union* publishes the following letter from the Count de Chambord :—

"Lucerne, July 23.

"My dear Barrande,—In reading the sad details of the massacres and dreadful events of which Syria has been the theatre, my heart was moved by such great sufferings and misfortunes. Faithful to the traditions of the monarchy which has so long covered the Christians of the East with its powerful protection, I am anxious to show to the extent of my means my deep sympathy with them. Therefore forward to them my poor offering. How much I regret that absence from my country only allows me to take part from afar and by my good wishes in the holy and noble struggle which France is about to undertake against barbarism in favour of Christianity and civilization. My sister, who is at present with me, and who never forgets that she too is a daughter of France, charges you to add her subscription to mine. Accept, &c., Henry."

The count's contribution is 4,000f. and that of the Duchess of Parma 2,000f.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred to patents, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
—Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanized Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanized India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanized Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the *Profession* in the art of Vulcanizing on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

Holloway's Pills are undeniably the finest medicine for dilapidated constitutions, disordered liver, bile, and indigestion. The wonderful efficacy of this salutary medicine, and the good effects produced on patients suffering from the above complaints, would appear incredible if not confirmed by daily proofs of the cures effected by them, and the permanent benefit derived from their use. These invaluable Pills soothe and strengthen the nervous system, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and invigorate the constitution. Disease flies before them. They are composed of vegetable extracts, unmixed with a grain of any mineral or noxious substance. They may, therefore, be given with the greatest confidence, and with perfect safety, to delicate females and young children. They cannot do harm.

BIRTHS.

Cary—July 23, at 4, Terenure-terrace, Roundtown, the wife of George Cary, Esq., late Captain 77th Regiment, of a son, still-born.

Cronheim—July 28, at Lunenburg, Sandymount, the wife of Mr. Theodore Cronheim, of a son.

Greene—July 24, the wife of Henry Green, Esq., Johnstown, Clonee, of a son.

Wyse—July 24, at Riverview House, Newtownbarry, the wife of Thomas Wyse, Esq., Constabulary, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lloyd and Smithwick—July 26, in the Church of Agherton, Portstewart, by the Rev. Wm. Alexander, Rector of Camus-juxta-Mourne, Minchin P. Lloyd, Esq., Derry, to Fanny, third daughter of the late Rev. G. Smithwick, Rector of Leckpatrick, and grand-niece of the late Lord Viscount Gort.

M'Carthy and Reardon—July 28, Thomas M'Carthy, Esq., of Kanturk, county Cork, to Kate Madeline, daughter of John Reardon, of Great George's-street, in this city.

DEATHS.

Booker—July 26, at Moate House, county Meath, the residence of her mother, Ellen, the beloved wife of George Booker, Esq., of Gillstown, same county.

Campbell—July 25, at Kinnstown, Rebecca, relict of the late Captain William Campbell, of Coleraine, county Londonderry.

Clarke—July 27, at Portarlington Patience, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Richard Clarke, of St. Michael's, Portarlington.

Littlewood—May 24, at Singapore, Major Littlewood, of the Bombay Army, and only brother of Mr. Charles Wye Williams, of Liverpool.

Tiroutt—July 26, at Wicklow-street, William Gien, the infant son of Mr. G. B. Tiroutt, aged 6 months.

Wood—July 25, in Wine-street, Sligo, the residence of Dr. Wood, her uncle, Maria, eldest daughter of the late George P. Wood, Esq., of Lonsdale-terrace, Belfast, aged, 19 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Pier Head, Dublin, July 30.—Arrived—Maria, Dantzic, timber; Herald (s), Glasgow, goods; Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent (s), Liverpool, goods; Elizabeth, Ayr, iron; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Hazard, Newry, pipes; Fanny, Chester, bricks—19 colliers.

Sailed—Amelia, Hillman, Memel, Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, (s), Belfast, goods; Princess (s), Liverpool, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Herald (s), Glasgow, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR, JULY 30.
10-10 Morning. 10-30 Evening.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

GREAT COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES at the ROTUNDO GARDENS, on MONDAY next.

MADAME ERNESTINA announces that (under distinguished Patronage and by Special Command) she will give an Evening of Reading ... on FRIDAY NEXT, AUGUST 3rd, in the ROTUNDO.

LOST AT KINGSTOWN, on the 30th of July, A LADY'S GOLD WATCH.

LOST, a GOLD and BLUE ENAMELLED BRACELET.

TO THE BURGESSES OF THE NORTH DOCK WARD.

THE BUSINESS of the GENERAL TRADE PROTECTION OFFICES.

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